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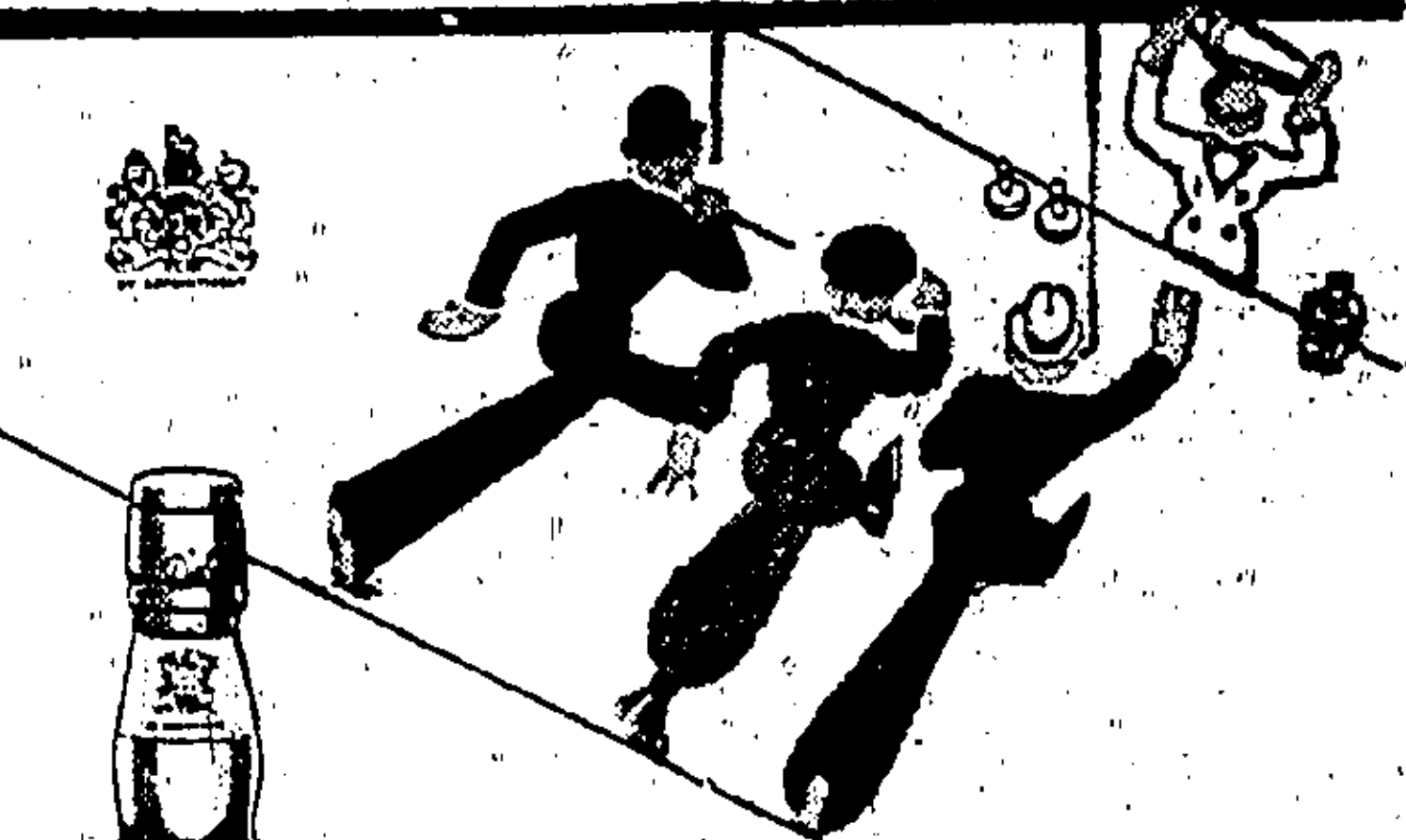
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DUNLOP
By Appointment

No. 23376. 號陸拾柒佰叁叁萬式第 日式拾月伍閏年酉癸 HONG KONG, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1933. 式拜禮 日肆月柒年叁世伯玖仟壹英 Price (Single Copy, 10 cts. Per Month, \$3.)



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EXCURSION TO MACAO

SUNDAY, 2nd JULY, 1933

S.S. "SUI TAI"

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SPECIAL SALOON FARES.

WEEK DAYS.—Single: \$3.00; Return: \$5.00.

EXCURSIONS.—Single: \$2.50; Return: \$4.00.

NOTE.—All Steamboat Company's Steamers are fitted with Wireless.

OUR SCOTTISH AIR-MAIL LETTER

Prince of Wales Tribute to Highlanders:
Scottish Novelist's Success: A Problem
of Legal Appointments: Scots Greys
and Royal Scots Fusiliers: Fine
Athletic Records: Famous
Chinese Antique on View

(Special Air-Mail Service)

HIGHLAND SCOTTISH CHARACTER

EDINBURGH, June 15.
The Prince of Wales presided
yesterday evening at the one hun-
dred and fiftieth annual dinner of
the Highland Society of London at
Grosvenor House, Park Lane.

In the course of his speech in
proposing the toast of the society,
the Prince of Wales, who wore the
Royal Stuart tartan, said that
whenever he had travelled he had
met the Highland Scot. The High-
lander had always lived rather a
life apart. He scorned dependence,
and because of that he lived a life
of poverty, and poverty was one
of the chief incentives to migration.
He was also self-reliant.

"The Highland emigrant," he
continued, "makes the best possible
settler because the circumstances of
his upbringing fit him for that
task. He is insured to hardship and
plain living. Habits of thrift are
his from birth, and taking these
qualities abroad with him he has
few, if any, equals as a pioneer."

"Then, too, the Highlander has
a knack of blending, as I know so
well, with his surroundings, and
of making himself at home where-
ver he may be. He has his own
thoughts to keep him company dur-
ing the long winter evenings. On
the hills or wherever he may be,
he has time to think out the prob-
lems of life for himself. Many
of us here know the original and
interesting things we have picked
up from our stalkers or ghillies or
other employees in the North—
often words of great wisdom and
something quite different from the
ordinary conventional medley of
half-digested facts that we pick up
from the daily newspapers. This
habit of serious thought has served
the Highlander well in adapting
himself to strange conditions and
planning his new life in a distant
land. But though his destiny may
be bound up in the development of
a new continent, or making or los-
ing money in a foreign country,
there runs ever at the back of his
mind the remembrance of the glens,
of the hills, and of the heather of
his native country."

\$4,000 FOR A FIRST NOVEL.

With her first book, "No Second
Spring," Miss Janet Beith, a young
Scots-woman, who is a niece of Ian
Hay, the novelist, has won a prize
of \$4,000, the biggest ever offered
for a novel. The prize was offered
jointly by Messrs. Hodder and
Stoughton, of London, and the
Frederick A. Stokes Co., of New
York.

Miss Beith was educated near
London, and graduated B.A. with
honours in English literature, at
Cambridge. For some time she has
held a teaching post.

A PROBLEM FOR THE PREMIER

The rumour of the impending ap-
pointment of Mr. Craigie Aitchi-
son, the Lord Advocate, to the Scot-
tish Bench has been revived. It is
said that a vacancy is likely to
occur in August. Mr. Aitchison
would be succeeded by Mr. Nor-
mand, the present Scottish Solicitor-
general.

There would thus be a vacancy in
the Government, and also in Kil-
marnock, which Mr. Aitchison re-
presents as a National Labour mem-
ber. The Prime Minister's party
would claim to run the National
Government candidate for the seat.

There is no National Labour
M.P. eligible for the Solicitor-
generalship, but there is a choice
of Scottish Conservatives, K.O.G., in
the Commons. When he was Socia-
list, Prime Minister Mr. Mac-
Donald had difficulty in filling the
Solicitor-general's office, with
members of the Commons. And he
could again appoint someone out-
side. Parliament, though, such a
course would not be popular.

TWO REGIMENTAL DINNERS

Major-General, Prince Arthur of
Connaught was present at the an-
nual regimental dinner of the
Royal Scots Greys at Claridge's.

The following also attended:
Field-Marshal Sir Philip Cher-
wode; Col. Sir Eric Bonham,
Collins, Cranston, Duguid-Mc-
Combie, Earl Fortescue, Lawrence,
Macdougall, Middleton, Oldham,
Pigot-Moodie, Sir Alfred Welby;
Majors: Crabbe, Denison-Fender,
Dudgeon, Gaisford-St. Lawrence,
Hardy, Renton.

Capt. Earl of Almont, Adair,
Compton, Connel, Cooper, Hon. W.
S. Cornwallis, Crawford, Finnes,
Earl of Haddington, Knowles, Mc-
Corquodale, Plowden, Viscount
Scarsdale, Scott-Robson, Lord
Sinclair, Stanton, Stirling-Stuart,
Wickham-Boynton; Mr. Arkroyd,
Hon. A. E. Baring; Messrs.:
Baskerville-Glegg, Cathorpe, Cator,
Drummond, Findlay, Guinness,
Houston-Boswall, Lopes, Mac-
donald, Martyn, Paget, Patten-
son, Knight, Stewart, Trotter, and
Worral.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force
Lord Trenchard presided at the
dinner of the Royal Scots Fusiliers
at Claridge's last night. The fol-
lowing were also present.

Gen. Sir John Duffan, Pollard,
Walsh; Col. Adair, Agnew,
Beck, De La Bere, Braine, Buch-
anan, Crauford, Farquhar, Horn,
Miller, Lord Save and Sele,
Stewart, Spurgin.
Majors: Browne, Beak, Dunne,
Innes, Oatts, Kennedy; Capt.:
Hobday, Holmes, Kemp, Orr, Par-
sons, Paton; Lts.: Bailey, Boyle,
Brunner, Buchanan, Lamont, Pol-
lard, Smith, Strong Vaughan, Wil-
son; Messrs.: Brown, Cruden, and
Northcott.

PRINCESS ROYAL AND EDINBURGH

When the Princess Royal visits
Edinburgh in connection with the
tercentenary of the foundation of
the Royal Scots (the Royal Regi-
ment), of which she is Colonel-in-
Chief, she will arrive at Glencairn
on Friday, June 30.

After the inspection and luncheon
there, she will proceed to the Royal
Scots Club in Abercromby Place,
Edinburgh. The regimental dinner
will be held in the North British
Station Hotel, Edinburgh, in the
evening, when Mr. John Buchanan,
M.P., will propose the toast "The
Regiment."

The Scottish National War Me-
morial at the Castle will be visit-
ed on the following morning by the
Princess Royal, who will place a
wreath in commemoration of the
Royal Scots who fell in the war.
Thereafter she will visit the Naval
and Military Museum in the
Castle.

4,000 at Reunion.

The reunion that afternoon at
Glencairn at which the Princess will
be present, will be attended by those
who have served and are serving
in the regiment and their wives and
children, and also the widows and
children of Royal Scots who fell in
the war. The gathering will be
held in a park adjoining the depot.
Special trains will convey the guests
from the Waverley Station, the
number of whom will attend being es-
timated at from 4,000 to 5,000.

The brass and pipe bands of the
first battalion stationed at Alder-
shot, and the bands of the 1/5th
and 7/8th battalions will be in at-
tendance, and the programme will
include a display of physical train-
ing by men from the depot.
A church parade in the King's
Park, near the Palace of Holyrood-
house, will be attended on Sunday
afternoon by Her Royal Highness.
Should the weather be favourable
it is expected that over 5,000 former
members of the Royal Scots will
attend.

(Continued on Page 12)

DISSOLUTION OF CATHOLIC PARTY

Germany and Vatican
Agree

ASSURANCE GIVEN FOR
CATHOLIC EDUCATION

VATICAN CITY, July 3.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that an
agreement in principle for a
concordat between the Vatican and
Germany has been reached between
Vice-Chancellor von Papen and
Cardinal Pacelli, the Papal Secre-
tary of State.

The new concordat will link up
the existing concordate between
Prussia, Bavaria and the Vatican.
It is presumed that Chancellor
Hitler will give adequate assurances
regarding Catholic education, and
also that the Vatican will probably
consent to the dissolution in Ger-
many of the Catholic Centre Party.
—Reuter.

IN HONG KONG TO-DAY

SHOWERY.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER REPORT,
FORECAST AND REMARKS, ISSUED BY
THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT 5.40
P.M. STATED:

PRESSURE IS HIGHEST IN THE
NORTH-EAST OF JAPAN, AND MODER-
ATELY LOW OVER CHINA GENERAL-
LY.

LOCAL FORECAST.—S. WINDS;
LIGHT TO MODERATE; FAIR TO
SHOWERY.

DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS

TO-DAY

(July 4.)

Declaration of American Inde-
pendence, 1776.

Reception at American Club by
Consul-General and American Com-
munity, noon to 1.30 p.m.

Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15
p.m.

Rotary Club Tiffin.

Civil Service Cricket Club, 8.30
p.m.

Theatres.

Central: "The Half Naked
Truth."

Queen's: "M.G.M. Variety Pro-
gramme."

King's: "Marry Me."

Star: "Fireman, Save My Child."

Oriental: "Half Shot At Sun-
rise."

Majestic: "Hot Saturday."

Dances.

Tea Dances at Gloucester Build-
ing, King's Restaurant, and Hong
Kong Hotel.

Dinner Dances at Hong Kong
Hotel; and King's Restaurant.

Principal Mails.

Outward Air Mail for Europe by
Chenonceaux 1 p.m., steamer 2.30
p.m., for America by President
Taft 5 p.m., for Europe via Siberia
by Terukini Maru 5 p.m.

Sports.

Lawn Bowls: Open Champion-
ship: R. F. Luz v. F. Cullen, T.
Perkins v. A. B. Clark (Kowloon
C.C. green), 5.20 p.m.

Lawn Tennis: "B" Division.
Kowloon C.C. v. Chinese B.C.;
Civil Service v. Hong Kong C.C.;
U.S.R.C. v. Indian B.C.; Univer-
sity v. Graduates; Hong Kong
Club de Recreo v. Hong Kong
Academy; Hong Kong Section
W.A.M.C. v. R.A.S.C.

Water Polo: Chinese Bathing
Club v. Royal Navy, 8 p.m.;
Y.M.C.A. v. South China, 8
p.m.; (Civil Servants' Bathing Club), 8.30
p.m.; (Club Servants), 9 p.m.;
Young Companies (Chinese
Bathing Club), 9.30 p.m.

Sunrise: 5.43 a.m.; Sunset: 7.11
p.m.

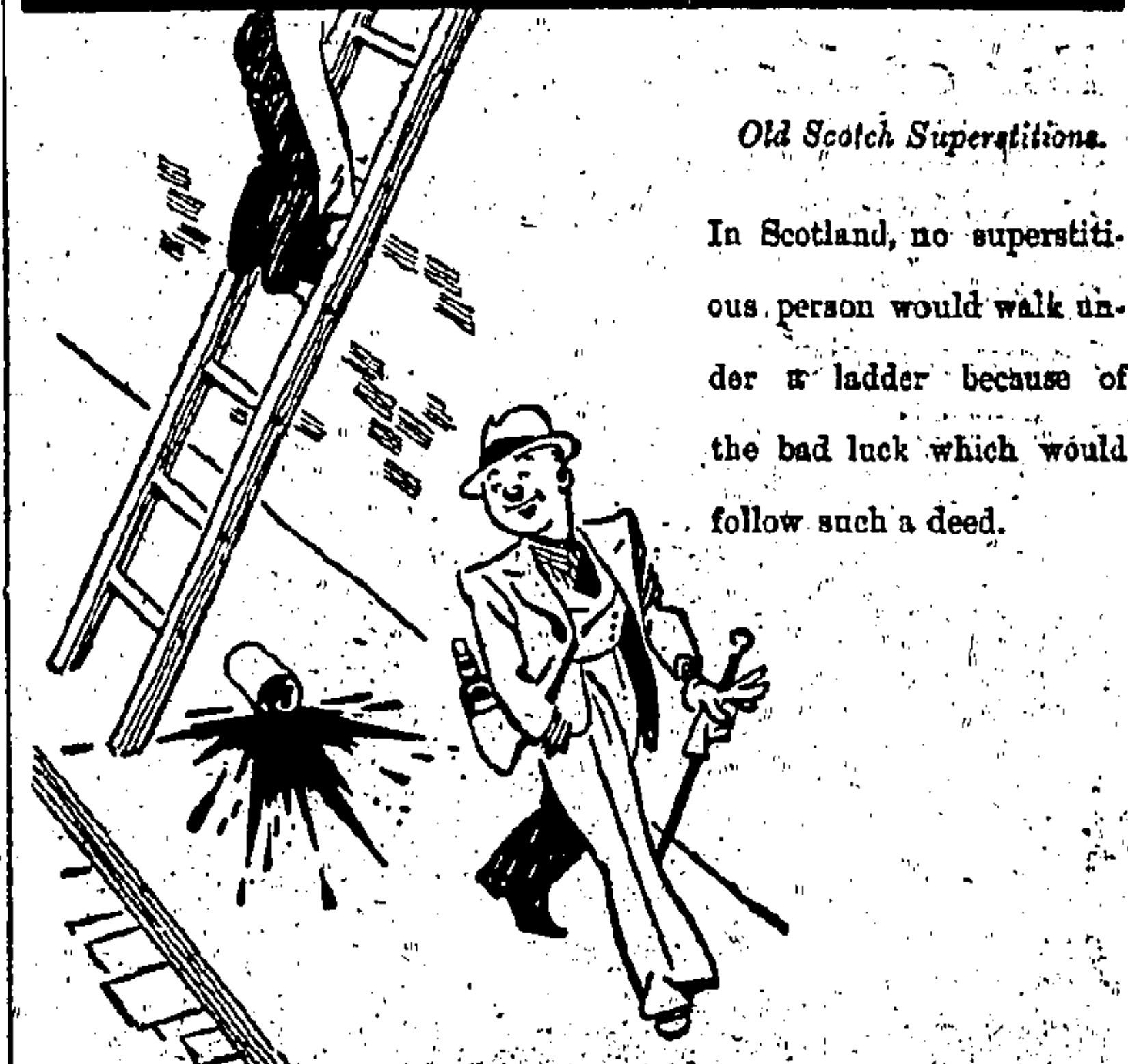
Tides: High at 4.40 and 30.30;
Low at 12.10.

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INDIAN PRINCES FLEETS OF CARS

Many of India's ruling Princes are enthusiastic devotees of the British car, and it is no uncommon thing for some of the more influential to possess a whole fleet of them. Two of the most famous are, perhaps, their Highnesses the Maharajah of Kashmir, and the Khan of Kalat. The following letter from a correspondent in India is therefore particularly interesting: "On my way out to Kalat House on Monday I passed H.H. the Khan Sahib coming into Quetta on his Humber Pullman, followed by his Ministers in a Snipe Saloon, followed in turn by his officers in two

Snipe tourers, the rear being brought up by a Sommer truck carrying camp equipment." In passing, by the way, it might be mentioned that H.H. the Maharajah of Kashmir displayed considerable interest in the Hillman Wizard and caravan which recently made such a splendid trip from London to Cairo, and commanded that full details of the Car Cruiser caravan, as used, should be sent to him. Thus the East, home of the caravan, looks to the West and finds her age-old transport being copied and adapted to the ideas of the twentieth century.

A NEW FAST HUMBER

MAGNETO IGNITION REVIVED

REALLY CHARMING CAR TO DRIVE

One of the most interesting of the new-comers to the list of British cars of low power and high performance is the new Humber "Twelve" 4-cylinder, which I took out over the Westernham test run the other day, writes John Prioleau. Its outstanding features are its liveliness, the smoothness of its engine, its excellent coachwork, and its price, which is £235. It is really fast, the maximum speed being 67 m.p.h. During the trial I only reached 65 according to the speed indicator, but it was pretty obvious that 67 is not an over-statement. As the bore and stroke are only 60.5 x 110 and the cubic capacity 1,689 c.c., this is really a remarkable figure. I should say that there must be very few cars of any nationality with similar accommodation capable of this, at such a price, and I consider that if it turns out to be always as good as I found it, it is the all-round best car the Humber firm have ever made.

Here are some of the details of design. The engine, with its 3-bearing crankshaft, with balance weights forged integral with the webs; is of the now familiar "Cushioned Power" type, mounted upon rubber. The valves, as in all the other new Humber, are of the side by side type, and ignition by coil with automatic advance and retard and additional hand control. The clutch, which has a very pleasant action, is of the single dry-plate type carrying the power to a 4-speed gearbox, of which the third is practically noiseless. The brakes are self-energising duo-servo, working in 10-inch diameter drums, the steering is a Marles Welles, and the cooling is by impeller and fan. The wheelbase is 8 ft. 2 1/2 in., the track 4 ft. 3 in., and the overall length without the luggage grid 12 ft. The 6-windowed saloon provides a really surprising amount of room for four well-grown, long-legged people, and this in spite of the fact that the radiator is not brought unduly forward of the front axle. Wells are provided in the floor at the back, and there is no need for anyone, however tall, to feel cramped on a long day's run. Like all Humber bodywork, it is very well finished throughout, and the lines are excellent.

Speed and Power.

It is not only liveliness of the engine that makes this new Humber really charming to drive, but the smoothness of the engine. Either its balance or its rubber suspension, or the combination of both, makes it impossible to tell whether it is a 4-cylinder or a 6-cylinder. There is no perceptible vibration at any speed, and its silence of operation either when idling or under full load, is remarkable. On either top or third, the acceleration is inspiring, and it is very difficult to believe that the engine is not considerably larger. Not only does it accelerate fast, but it picks up again after a check in a way which rouses considerable enthusiasm in the driver. The steering is good, but I should like to see a later series of this car improved a little in the matter of road-holding on bends. There is not much sway outwards at high speeds, but there is enough to notice, and there should be none in a car whose other points are so particularly good.

The new car's performance on hills was very good. With three up, totalling a considerable weight, Westernham Hill was climbed from the cross roads starting on second speed from a foot's pace in 65 seconds. This is a very good figure, but what impressed me more was the manner in which the speed rose straightaway to 29 m.p.h. and remained there. There was no falling off at the steep part where the bend comes. This is an unusual occurrence. I should imagine, moreover, that this is very nearly the maximum speed on that gear. The car is exceptionally well sprung, the brakes are swift in action and very powerful, and the gear changing, with its short travel, is quick and easy. I have seldom driven a 12 h.p. 4-cylinder car at anything like this price with such capabilities.

A Modern Magneto

Very few of the accessories and components I have been asked to try have interested me so much as the new "Vertex" magneto, made by Scintilla, Ltd. of 14, Clarendonwell, Close, E.C.4, which has just

been fitted to the engine of my car for trial and report. I happen to be one of that devoted but very small band of old-timers, who have watched with dismay the rapid supersession of the magneto by coil ignition, and I had long since abandoned any hope of seeing its revival. There is no doubt at all in my mind that a good magneto is all-round more efficient than the newer system. The claims of the latter are, usually, easier starting from cold, greater convenience of disposal and consequently greater accessibility, but I have never found that it gave the engine that flexibility and smoothness of running, particularly at high speeds when the spark is at its best, that result from a first-class magneto. Further, I greatly prefer the ignition system to be completely independent of the battery, my engine to be a self-contained unit.

For the Scintilla "Vertex" it is claimed that it combines the advantages of both systems in a compact form, that it is of simple design, gives instant starting from cold, increases both the flexibility and power of the engine, and is completely reliable. I propose to test all these important claims with special care and report upon them from time to time. For the moment it is enough to say that it is a beautiful piece of work and that the job of fitting it in place of the existing distributor took only a little over an hour.

and risky business. It is generally accepted by those whose experience gives authority to their views that driving tests would in most cases be "utterly" useless. Speed limits, except in town and a very few special circumstances, have done nothing to reduce the tale of disaster. With the controllability of modern cars they are superfluous up to forty miles an hour, and despite the stories told by drivers and speed-indicators very few drivers ever exceed forty-five or fifty miles an hour for more than a few moments. The last thing we want in this country is more restriction of the liberty of the subject, and since the war we have got into a deplorable habit of inflicting vexatious regulations on ourselves where the general irritation has more than cancelled out what little good they were supposed to effect.

A Code of Commonsense

Much can be done to reduce the dangers of the road for everyone without setting up new laws, with their inevitable loopholes. Here is an elastic code of commonsense I should like to see suggested. To drivers of cars: Drive at night only when it is unavoidable. Drive as much as possible at a uniform speed when the road is crowded. Do not irritate anyone by using the horn unnecessarily or by overtaking for the fun of it. Do not drive anywhere except on the near side. Many of us were taught to drive horses and cars in the middle of the road. Forget that lesson as belonging to long-past conditions. Remember that horses cannot stop quickly on modern road-surfaces. Those who were brought up with horses do not need the warning, but they are a small company to-day among the hundreds of thousands of road-users. Finally, do not forget that blinkers—those extraordinary survivals of barbarism—block out at least two-thirds of a horse's vision. A blinkered horse cannot see round a corner.

Cyclists and Walkers.

To cyclists: Make yourselves distinctly visible at night. If your principles forbid you to carry a tail-light, paint your rear mud-guard white, or use white-backed gloves, such as some sensible car-drivers do, but, for the sake of everyone's safety, be visible. The man who refuses to recognise modern conditions, however much he may hate them, is fighting a senseless fight to a foregone conclusion. Do not irritate other road-users by riding in wide ranks. Do not ride on the off-side. Use your bell; particularly on rounding corners. Do not swerve suddenly, or wobble, which is usually the sign of a bad rider. Do not assume that every car can stop dead at the driver's will, from all speeds. They can't. To walkers: Look where you are going.

LESSENING THE RISKS OF THE ROAD

Responsibilities of All Users of Highway

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS

London.—The recommendations of the National Safety First Association Congress, numerous and, in some instances, not too practical may, serve to bring home to every road-user the fact that traffic conditions, chiefly on high roads and in busy streets, are very serious, and to convince the special offenders against common sense and decency, motor-driver, cyclist, horse-driver, walker alike, that every man who uses the King's highway has definite responsibilities and duties, and that there is no more resemblance between road and street to-day and thirty years ago than there is between a motor-bus and a governess-cart. The writer is not of those who think things are getting worse in proportion. If the same number of accidents and fatalities were happening to-day in the conditions of ten years ago, things would be infinitely worse. But they are not.

All factors considered, the greatly-increased difficulty of driving without endangering other road-users, the enormous and swift increase of traffic and, perhaps the most outstanding of all, the incredibly foolish and inconsiderate behaviour of those who are not, at the moment, in motor vehicles, putting faith in the brakes and the presence of mind of drivers cease of traffic and, perhaps the general standard of driving was never higher—just as the exceptional cases of bad and reckless driving, in my experience of some thirty years' driving, were never worse.

Unwanted Restrictions
Attempting to cure general conditions by legislation is a tricky (Continued on previous column)

DEPENDABILITY SCORES

Austin Sevens Secure Brooklands Team Award

The Austin Seven heralded its return to motor-racing by winning the team prize in the recent J.C.O. International Trophy race over a 250 miles course at Brooklands.

This race employed a novel system of handicapping in which courtesies of varying difficulty were provided for the three main groups of cars, thus enabling all entrants to start together, the first over the line then being the winner.

The strenuous nature of the race is indicated by the fact that from 28 starters, only 5 finished, of which number three were Sevens, the only Austins entered.

These baby cars put up a remarkably consistent performance and

covered the 250 miles course at an average speed of 74.9 m.p.h. for the team.

The Austin Seven driven by Charlie Goodacre also won the Vacuum Trophy presented for the best performance in Group 1, this car finishing 5th in the general classification, covering the course at over 78 m.p.h.

Th successful drivers, including Donald Barnes and Pat Driscoll as well as the above mentioned, drove throughout with great skill and judgment, and this achievement adds yet another to Austin Sevens' long list of racing successes in all parts of the world.

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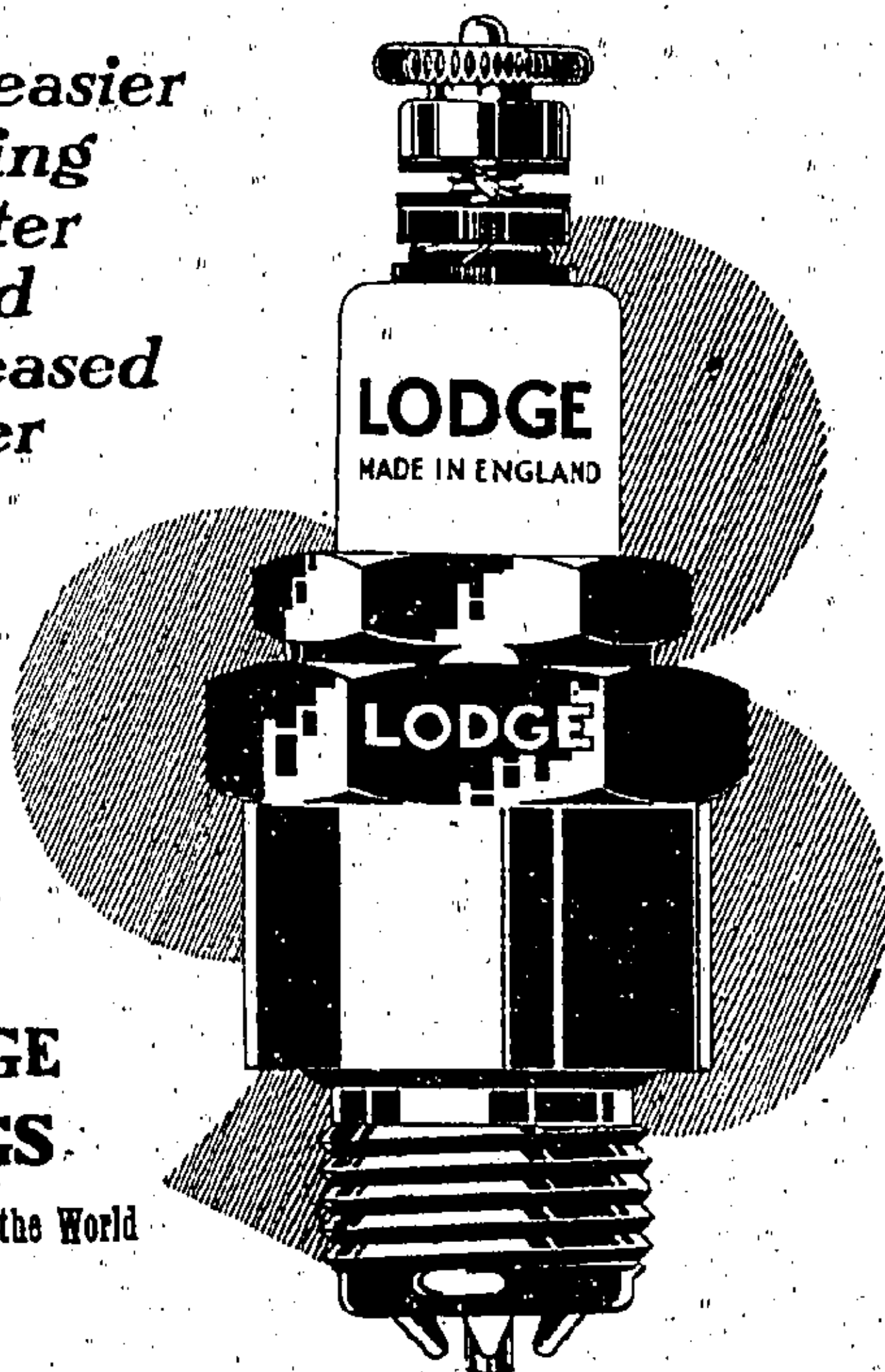
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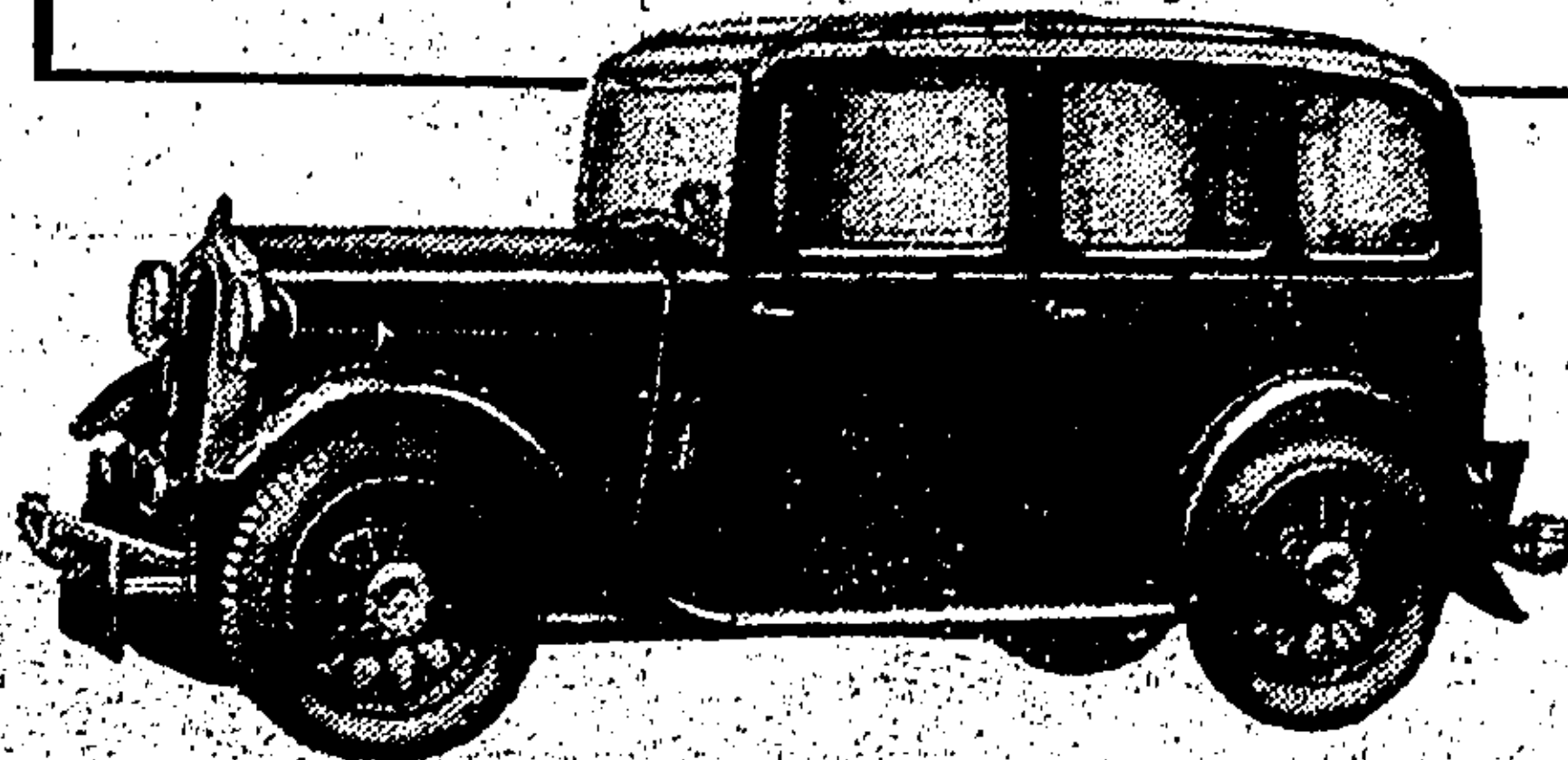
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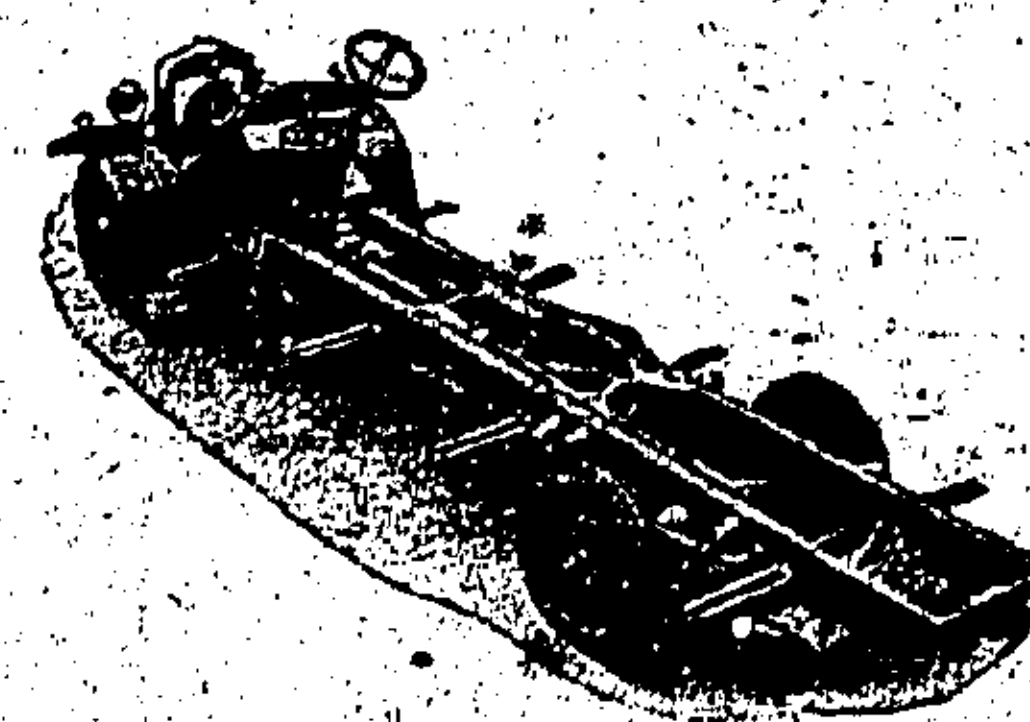
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ALL ON THEIR OWN
AGAIN!United States and World
Conference"WE CAN LOOK AFTER
OURSELVES"WASHINGTON, June 22.
The administration expects little from the world economic conference and is staking recovery almost entirely upon the domestic program.

It was learned to-day that Bernard Baruch, in his capacity as an official advisor, drafted a memorandum on the relation of the national situation, with the world economic conference, which Assistant Secretary of State Raymond Moley is taking with him to London to present to the American delegation at the conference.

Baruch attitude is no secret. Recently he told the senate finance committee that surely "we have materials at home for at least moderate prosperity."

The developments thus far at the world economic conference have failed to show the open road to prosperity, and the administration has already made a quick appraisal of the opportunities in London.

1,200,000 Get Jobs.

Accordingly observers here do not expect the United States to enter into any programme in London which would tend to cripple any one of the major projects in the domestic recovery programme.

Developments of the last 10 days in London have been duly registered in Washington with the result that every opportunity will be seized to accelerate the domestic programme.

Encouragement on the home front against depression was seen in the announcement of the American Federation of Labour that 1,200,000 unemployed have been given jobs since March.

This was the report that labour leaders brought to the first meeting of the labour advisory committee, with the plea that protection be afforded both the labourer and consumer.

Recently Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, reported that 230,000 had been enrolled in the reforestation programme. He expected a total of 300,000.

Brings Order.

Joseph B. Eastman, new railroad coordinator, who recognized labour's position yesterday when he announced his compromise plan outlawing further wage slashes for railroad workers, took another step to carry out the job assigned to him when he divided the railroads of the country into Eastern, Southern and Western groups in conformity with the Transportation act.

Regional boards will be put to work in these three areas to supervise economies and mergers, subject to the coordinator's approval.

Eastman is setting out systematically to cope with a gigantic problem and create order out of railroad chaos, precipitated largely by the wild-cat competition in the days of the "Empire Builders."

The railroad giants of those days opened the great West, but at the same time they built competing and unnecessary lines. These lines are unable to earn profits in competition with other forms of transportation to-day.

To Boost Prices.

When health is restored to the railways of the country, representing capitalization of nearly nineteen billion dollars, the country will have taken a long step back towards good times.

Maximum commodity prices have become the watchword in the farm sector of the domestic war on depression.

The farm relief administration has this object in view, with the purpose of preventing profiteering at the same time.

Intention of boosting farm prices, farm values, and the farmer's purchasing power was one reason why the administration was willing to reject proposals for currency stabilization at the world economic conference, and the advantage of facilitating international trade which such stabilization would offer, on the theory that restoration of higher commodity prices was the paramount issue.—United Press.

We all realize that at the moment the government's great object is not only to see that people are not hungry and are not without shelter, but to see that wherever possible are given work and the feeling that they are actually doing something in return for what they are being paid.

—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"MARIE LOUISE" IN
NEW SPY CASEBAILLIE-STEWART CASE
PARALLEL

A sensational turn has been given to the charges of supplying information to the agents of Germany preferred against Captain Froge, attached to the army staff at Belfort.

This is the revelation that expects pronounce the letters forming the basis of the charges as being in the same handwriting as those of the mysterious Marie Louise, who figured in the trial of Lieut. Baillie-Stewart in London.

The allegations are that Captain Froge, was in touch with two German agents answering in every detail the descriptions furnished of Marie Louise and her friend Obst, and the case rests largely on the passage of a number of letters addressed to the captain or sent by him to addresses in Germany.

These letters were intercepted in the post and photographed.

Captain Froge has been accused of supplying these agents with vital information regarding the defence of France's eastern frontier, and the plans for maintaining supplies for Belfort in the event of war.

As in the English case, some of the letters from Germany contained sums of money in banknotes, addressed to the captain.

The Defence.

He denies that he received any of these letters, and says that the signature in the Post Office receipt book for these letters is not his.

His counsel declares that the letters were addressed to him by name in order to divert suspicion from the real culprit, and that in collusion with the postal employees this person received the letters instead of Captain Froge.

Handwriting experts called in by the two parties have visited London in the last few days for the purpose of comparing the writing in the Marie Louise letters produced at the London trial with that of the letters sent to Captain Froge, and they are unanimous in their opinion that the writing is the same.

The case comes before the judge of instruction charged with the inquiry but Captain Froge is pressing for trial by court-martial, and declares he can prove his entire innocence of the charges made against him.

As in the English case the letters suggest that the money enclosed was to repay a loan, and the name of Obst is used in two of the letters by the woman writer.

It is not suggested by the prosecution that Captain Froge visited Germany at any time, but it is part of the case that the mysterious Marie Louise visited the Belfort region on several occasions and the addresses to which intercepted letters were sent are in the Belfort case.

SUMMER CRUISERS

BIG SHIPS TO VISIT
NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax, N.S. — The popular summer cruises from New York to Halifax, N.S., which have been the vogue for the past two seasons, will be continued this year by a number of the large steamship companies, and several of the crack Atlantic liners have already been scheduled for the trip. Most of the palatial liners that regularly ply between the United States and Europe have made one or more trips to Nova Scotia since this special feature was inaugurated in 1931, and have brought thousands of tourists to the Canadian province each year.

The Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., through its Halifax office, has announced that the Aquitania, one of the largest of the Cunard fleet, will make two special cruises to Nova Scotia, with Halifax as the turning point. The first will be over July 4, and the second during Labour Day week, which is early in September. At least three vessels of this line, it is stated, will call at Halifax under chartered tours.

Another large liner, which will make a cruise to Halifax on July 4 is the Deutschland of the Hamburg American Line, according to an announcement by R.A. Corbett and Company, agents. The Deutschland is a vessel of 20,000 tons.

National Tours, it is stated, have already planned and will conduct cruises to Halifax. Labour Day cruises by the Anchor, Donaldson liners Transylvania and Caldonia are being featured.

Vessels of the Swedish American Line, for which Furness Withy and Company are local agents, will also visit Nova Scotia this summer. The motor ship "Kungsholm" is scheduled to make a cruise from New York to Halifax on August 12, and the "Grypholm" on August 30, from New York.

HONG KONG POLICE
RESERVE(Orders by the Hon. Mr. E. D. O.
Wells, C.M.G., I.G.P.)

General.

Life Saving Class.—The following members of the Police Reserve have been passed out as efficient in Water Drill of the Life Saving Class on Wednesday, June 28, at Stonecutters Island:—

Sub-Inspector David Loie, Constables R42 Wong King Chuen, R38 Moh Yee, R34 Shok Pui Tim, R49 Loo Mang Hoon, R33 Lee Kai Sun, R293 Shah Mohamed and 398 Pehlwan Khan.

Chinese Company.

Recommendations.—Constable R30 Chan Ying Pan is highly commended and granted the meritorious service bar by Hon. Inspector General of Police for zeal and alertness in arresting a Chinese male who was sentenced to three months' hard labour at the June Criminal Sessions for malicious wounding.

Constable R75 Kwong Hon Ying is highly commended and granted the meritorious service bar by Hon. Inspector General of Police for zeal and alertness in arresting a Chinese male who was convicted by the Police Magistrate for snatching.

Training Course—Part II.—All recruits will attend at the Chinese Company's Headquarters on Tuesday, July 4, at 5.30 p.m. for instruction.

Indian Company.

Training Course—Part II.—All recruits of the Indian Company residing in Kowloon will attend at Chi Woo Street, Kowloon, on Wednesday, July 5, at 5.30 p.m. for instruction.

All recruits of the Indian Company residing at Hong Kong will attend Chinese Company's Headquarters, 17, Queen's Road Central, on Thursday, July 6, at 5.30 p.m. for instruction.

Flying Squad.

The instructional patrol of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Friday, July 7, fall in at 5.15 p.m. sharp, at Central Police Station. Dress: White uniform, and cap with white cover.

Emergency Unit Reserve.

Strength.—Constables R402 M. Appaniametti and R436 F. A. Dunnett have been taken on the strength of the Emergency Unit Reserve with effect from June 27, 1933.

Constable R4M B. A. Young has been permitted to resign from the Emergency Unit Reserve as from June 27, 1933.

Company Meeting.—A Company Meeting for the Emergency Unit Reserve will take place on Friday, July 7, at No. 2 Police Station at 5.30 p.m. All members must attend.

(Sgd.) D. L. King,
D.S.P. (R.).

Hong Kong, July 3, 1933.

SINGAPORE ROAD
FATALITYACCUSED INSPECTOR'S
EVIDENCE.

Singapore, June 26.—The third stage of the preliminary inquiry into the charge of causing death by a rash act against Traffic Inspector Charles B. Woods was heard by the Fourth Magistrate, Mr. L. B. F. Earl, on Saturday.

Mr. J. H. Basset, the Deputy Public Prosecutor, who attended the hearing, observed that Woods should not have been allowed to give evidence on oath at the inquest. He was not a competent witness and could therefore not be cross-examined.

"I submit that his statement on oath be expunged," Mr. Basset continued.

His Honour decided to reserve the question for further discussion later, and therefore asked Woods to stand down from the box.

Doctor's Evidence.

The police doctor was then called. Mr. Basset: You last saw Woods as a patient on May 29; so far as the danger fever was concerned, was he cured?

Witness: Yes, he had no fever at least the rash had faded away. But he might have been suffering from after-effects.

Speaking generally, how long do the ill-effects last after the fever?—A fortnight from the time of the attack.

Now you said you met Woods at the races on May 27; did he look all right then?—He was looking a little tired.

Yes, but to your knowledge did he have any relapse in the period between the time you treated him and the time when you met him at the races?—No, I was not called to treat him again.

So if Inspector Woods had no ill-effects while he was on duty at the races on May 27, would you expect him to have completely recovered by Saturday a week later?—Yes, I should not expect him to have any ill-effects then.

The charge against Woods is the outcome of a fatal motor accident in Keppel Road on the night of June 3, when a Chinese was killed.

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Sandal Shoes	...	\$ 4.50
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Eugene Pallette, Frank Morgan, Director and story by Eugene Pallette, David O. Selznick, executive producer
RKO RADIO PICTURES

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Constance BENNETT
in **LADY WITH A PAST**

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BEN LYON
DAVID MANNERS
Directed by EDWARD H. GRIFFITH
RKO PATHE PICTURE

HEALTH BULLETIN OF EASTERN PORTS

WEEK ENDING JUNE 24

Plague.	Cases.	Deaths
Bahdad	1	1
Rangoon	1	1
Puon-Penh	9	2
Cholera.		
Bombay	1	1
Calcutta	36	8
Rangoon	1	1
Chittagong	2	1
Cebu	1	1
Small-pox.		
Bassein	2	—
Bombay	16	10
Calcutta	21	20
Cochin	1	—
Karachi	2	2
Madras	46	7
Vizagapatam	2	1
Colombo	6	—
Shanghai	6	9
Typhus.		
Alexandria	3	3

The fees of jockeys exceed the salaries of bishops—The Rev. T. B. Thomas.

TO-DAY AT THE CINEMA
HONG KONG

King's.
"Marry Me."

Queen's.
Metro's Variety Programme:

Central.
"The Half Naked Truth."

Oriental.
"Half Shot at Sunrise."

KOWLOON

Star.
"Fireman Save My Child."

Majestic.
"They Just Had to Get Married."

COMING

King's.
"Painted Woman."
"Zoo in Budapest."

Queen's.
"70,000 Witnesses."
"Hell Below."
"She Done Him Wrong."

World.
"Chinese Opperette Show."
"Reaching for the Moon."

Central.
"Lady With a Past."
"Animal Kingdom."

Star.
"Broadway Bad."
"Chances."

Oriental.
"Danger Lights."

LAST TWO-DAYS AT
2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

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HONG KONG'S FINEST CINEMA
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RENATE MULLER
(THE "SUNSHINE SUSIE" GIRL)

"MARRY ME"



WITH **HARRY GREEN—GEORGE ROBEY—BILLY CARYLL**
IAN HUNTER—MAURICE EVANS
A GAINSBOROUGH PICTURE.

6,500 patrons have already seen "Marry Me" in the King's Theatre. Book your seats early.

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ANOTHER BIG DOUBLE ATTRACTION!
ON THE SCREEN

The PAINTED WOMAN
with **SPENCER TRACY** and **PATRICIA SHANNON**
William Boyd
Irving Pichel



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MARVELLOUS BAR WORK!
UNBELIEVABLE BALANCING!
SENSATIONAL ROPE TRICKS!
JUGGLING & MAGIC!

PRICES AS USUAL
BOOK EARLY.

FOOTBALL MURDER MYSTERY

"70,000 WITNESSES"
COMING TO QUEEN'S

"70,000 Witnesses," the football mystery drama starring Phillips Holmes, Dorothy Jordan, Charlie Ruggles and Johnny Mack Brown, commences on Thursday at the Queen's Theatre.

The story is of the mysterious murder of a stellar halfback as he dashed for a touchdown. A packed stadium suddenly sees him stagger, stumble and collapse, dead. How and why his death was caused is the problem worked out by a clever detective.

Brown, an ex-football star, has the role of the victim, with Holmes as his buddy. Miss Jordan is the latter's sweetheart, and Ruggles, his usual wise-cracking self, is a reporter covering the game via radio. David Landau, out of villainous roles for the first time in some months, is the detective.

The picture was produced for Paramount by Charles R. Rogers.

PRINCE CHICHIBU OF JAPAN

CELEBRATES 31ST BIRTHDAY

Tokyo, June 24.
Yasuhito, Chichibu-no-miya, heir presumptive to the throne of Japan, celebrates his 31st birthday to-morrow and will be the recipient of numerous honours. To Japanese the prince will be 32 years old, as the residents of Nippon, in common with other Orientals, consider a child one year old at birth and the day of his birth is his first birthday.

The Prince likely will spend the day with his wife, the Princess Chichibu, who formerly was Miss Setsu Matsudaira, daughter of Mr. Taneo Matsudaira, ambassador to Britain, and before her marriage a commoner. He will call on his next older brother, Emperor Hirohito, and probably on his mother, the Dowager Empress Sadako, during the day and will be guest at an elaborate dinner at night. The Prince was married September 28, 1923, following his return to Japan because of the illness of his father, the late Emperor Taisho.

Active Professional Life.

Prince Chichibu is a captain in the army and spends much of his time in active service. He is preparing for the full military manoeuvres. He is honorary president of the British and Siam Association in Tokyo and fills all the social duties of an heir apparent, although Japanese never refer to him as such, feeling such a title might be construed as a slur to the Emperor and Empress because they have no son.

The Prince is in robust health and a great patron of sports. He is an honorary member of the Ski Club of Great Britain, a member of the Alpine Ski Club, the Swiss Alpine Club and the Alpine Club of England. He climbed several Swiss peaks during his stay in Europe in 1926 and frequently goes on mountain climbing expeditions in the Japan Alps, not far from Tokyo.

If your wife is not as pretty or good-looking as she was, it may be that she finds life with you rather wearing.—The Rev. T. H. Curtis.

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The LAUREL and HARDY
Murder Case

CHARLIE CHASE
in "Hasty Marriage"

FLIP-THE-FROG
in "Africa Squeaks"

COLOURTONE BURLESQUE
"A Hollywood Premiere"

MICROSCOPIC
MYSTERIES

"A Desert Regatta"

HEARST NEWSREEL

FROM THURSDAY

70,000 WITNESSES
PHILLIPS HOLMES DOROTHY JORDAN CHARLIE RUGGLES JOHNNY MACK BROWN
"The story is of the mysterious murder of a stellar halfback as he dashed for a touchdown."
It will excite every nerve in your body!

COMING

HELL BELOW

STAR

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

JOE E. BROWN
FIREMAN SAVE MY CHILD

"THE PAINTED WOMAN"

NEXT FEATURE FILM AT THE KING'S

Most Southerners are superstitious, and naturally, Peggy Shannon who plays the featured feminine role in the Fox picture, "The Painted Woman," which opens on Thursday at the King's Theatre, is no exception. Her beliefs lean toward the efficiency of rabbit's feet—especially the left hind foot of a big buck cottontail—and she has a collection of these articles now numbering nearly a hundred.

But—and here's the point of it—they work!

"When I was a little girl, down in Arkansas," the actress says, "I had the customary number of bumps and bruises and stubbed toes and twisted ankles. Later, while going to school, I started to collect good-luck charms and tried all of them in turn. As soon as I began on rabbits' feet, my troubles stopped, and I haven't had any since."

"I landed in Ziegfeld's chorus, the dream of every show girl, within a week of reaching New York and kept right on going up without the usual disappointments and difficulties. I love motoring, and drive everywhere and have never had an accident of any kind. Those rabbits' feet have certainly been good to me."

Miss Shannon's role in "The Painted Woman" was given to her as a direct reward for her scintillating work in the title role of the

(Continued on next column)

"DANGER LIGHTS"

AT THE ORIENTAL

WORLD'S FASTEST TRAIN USED IN "DANGER LIGHTS"

This is an age of speed, mechanical and otherwise. Everything must be accomplished in a bigger, better and faster way, according to the twentieth century rule were to be found for the filming of Radio Pictures' all-talking railroad drama, "Danger Lights," to be screened at the Oriental Theatre on Wednesday the 5th.

With this in mind RKO studio executives sent a company of 100 headed by Louis Wolheim, Robert Armstrong and Jean Arthur to the northwest where the largest and fastest locomotives were founded for this picture. Please don't forget to bring your friends and families along, as it is a picture of the year.

recent Fox picture, "Society Girl." It shows her as a fiery South Seas siren whose hectic romance brings about the many thrills of the production, and she gives what many critics declare is one of the finest performances of the year. Spencer Tracy has the male lead opposite her, and the cast includes William (Stage) Boyd, Irving Pichel and Raul Roulien, John Blystone directed the production. Leon Gordon wrote the continuity and dialogue of this screen play by Guy Bolton which is based on A.C. Kennedy's original story.

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THE greatest laugh show ever produced!

TO-MORROW THURSDAY

THE
WORLD'S
GREATEST
RAILROAD
THRILLER!



Picture In Hong Kong

"MARRY ME" AT KING'S

CERTAIN TO PLEASE
RENATE MULLER'S
ADMIRERS

"Love is like football," says one of the characters in the "Gainsborough laugh-hit, "Marry Me," now showing at the King's Theatre which stars Renate Muller the "Sunshine Susie" girl. "You have to use strategy, a scientific method of attack." And so it happens that the lovely Ann Linden, recordist in a gramophone factory, "gets her man."

By setting her cap at an elderly charmer, she enables the man she adores (he is captivated by the prospect of an advantageous marriage) to realise what he is about to lose. He realises it just before it is too late, and thus brings to a happy conclusion a most engaging and melodious story.

When it is realised also that three great comedians, George Robey, Harry Green and Billy Caryll, have notable parts in "Marry Me," it should be evident that laughter finds no small place in the picture.

"Marry Me" is regarded as a distinctly worthy successor to "Sunshine Susie" and is certain to please Renate Muller's legions of admirers, who have been waiting most anxiously for her next picture. They will not be disappointed.

"HALF NAKED TRUTH"

AMUSING COMEDY AT CENTRAL

Twenty-four dancers who equally combine expert dancing ability and beauty of face and body, appear in "The Half Naked Truth," RKO Radio Picture at the Central Theatre to-day. The girls were selected from a score of applicants by Director Gregory La Cava. They are of uniform height, and have displayed splendid grace in their dance routines, it is said. "The Half Naked Truth" features them in Broadway musical comedy in which Lee Tracy, as a King of Ballyhoo, has placed his client after skyrocketing her to the front-page headlines.

Lupe Velez is co-starred, and Eugene Pallette, Frank Morgan and (Continued at foot of next column)

"LADY WITH A PAST"

CONSTANCE BENNETT AT CENTRAL

Constance Bennett looks her loveliest and gives the best performance of her career in "Lady With a Past," the RKO Pathe screen version of Harriet Henry's famous novel, which will open at the Central Theatre on Friday.

Dazzling gowns—seventeen, to be exact—are worn by the screen's best dressed star. Miss Bennett's wardrobe is a fashion show in itself will appeal to men as well as women.

Starting with one of the best stories ever assigned to her, Miss Bennett was given a hit director, a sterling supporting cast and an exceedingly lavish production all resulting in excellent entertainment.

"Lady With a Past" is an ultra-modern comedy on the sophisticated side, with just enough romance to add dash and flavour. The characters are human and speak brilliant lines which ring true for all their witiness, the situations are unique and amusing and the theme is of fundamental appeal.

The story relates a society girl's adventurous evolution: from wall flower to charmer in international settings. The action starts in New York, where Venita Muir, a member of a fashionable younger set, sees herself passed up by the men who prefer her no more beautiful but gayer girl friends.

Popularity continues to elude her until she goes to Paris and falls under the teaching of a dashing gigolo. Under his expert tutelage, she begins to acquire beaux and a past. It is this past which makes her a heroine in the eye of her hitherto indifferent New York friends, including a certain young man whom the girl believes is destined to marry her.

Supporting Miss Bennett in "Lady With a Past" are Ben Lyon, David Manners, Albert Conti, Merina Kennedy, Don Alvarado and many others.

Shirley Chambers are also cast in this original story by Ben Markson and H. N. Swanson, for which Bartlett Cormack and Corey Ford wrote the adaptation. The film was suggested by "Phantom Flame," a biography of the late Harry Reichman, back Broadway's ballyhoo impresario.



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ECHOES OF 1858

THE FIGHT FOR ORDERED GOVERNMENT
IN HONG KONG

7.—An Echo Of The Arrow Affair

March 10, 1858.

It seems that the object of the visit of Sir Michael Seymour and Sir John Bowring to Canton, is to be present at a fête intended to be given to Pehkwei, on the occasion of his being formally recognised as Imperial Commissioner. We have not learned the character in which Sir John was to be disguised on the occasion, and confess ourselves somewhat curious to know whether he appeared in the costume of Governor, Doctor, Plenipotentiary or Vice-Admiral.

The site of the three miles of ruins will present to him a gratifying exhibition of the issue of his peace party tactics, whilst the spectacle of the doling out of bare subsistence to thousands of starving Chinese will afford him an unmistakable proof of the result of his mission to *civilize* them. We will say nothing of the multitudes of innocent people whom the operations of the seize either killed outright, or drove homeless in the streets. Let the remembrance of these calamities lie buried with his antecedents.

It will be remembered that Sir John Bowring placed the dispute in the first instance in the Admiral's hands. In doing this he gave Sir Michael an *ex parte* and erroneous version of the cause of the quarrel, and it was not until the Admiral had deeply implicated his Government, that he discovered the *Lorch Arrow* had no right to British protection. This appalling fact would have daunted the mind of any ordinary man. Had it induced that effect in the instance of the Admiral, the most disastrous results would have ensued, and Sir John Bowring's political career would have come to a suitable and ignominious close. The combatants were "stripped" and blood had been drawn. The Admiral in declining as he did "to hear any more about the Arrow" and in demanding entrance into the city for officials only (in lieu of the indiscriminate admission of foreigners according to the treaty), most ably changed the *casus belli*. Yeh, like a fool, refused the Admiral's moderate demand, and the

fight went on. Up to this point nothing but the stain of iniquity and the disgrace of blundering, attach to Sir John Bowring. Now, let us mark the obloquy and contempt which subsequent events fasten on him. The *casus belli*, as placed by him in the Admiral's hand failing, Sir Michael did not refer to him again, as in strictness he was bound, but acting on Yeh's refusal to admit foreigners into the City, proceeded irrespective of Sir John, and in fact treated him as a nonentity. When the matter was discussed in Parliament, the repugnance to yield to an insolent foe forbade the denunciation with the continuance of strife. So Lord Palmerston's plumes screened him. But even afterwards his Lordship was compelled to supersede him, confirming the position of ignominious nonentity which Sir Michael had originally assigned him. The unequivocal deportment of the Earl of Elgin towards Sir John manifestly confirms our views. No man, except one trained at the radical side of a hustings, would under the circumstances, have demanded himself by accompanying Sir Michael Seymour to Canton. Is it that he may receive back from the Admiral the business which he placed in that high officer's hands for adjustment? No, but he may be an idle spectator of a ceremony at which his overweening conceit blinded him to hope he should be a principal actor. Sir Michael's urbanity, equanimity and mental ascendancy so completely obscure the pitiful pretensions of the stump orator, as to endow him with the power of treating the mendicant politician as though he were a child. We venture to think that superseding of Sir John, in his capacity of *Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China*, as the military authorities at Canton have done, would prevent the Admiral inviting him to proceed thither. Sir John has consequently invited himself.

If the Governor be susceptible of the feelings of a Christian, a philanthropist, or a man, his reflections as he paces the walls of Canton, must be humiliating, reproachful and unenviable.

BRUTAL WAR LORD IN SZECHUAN

TAMPERS WITH THE VENERATED
IRRIGATION SYSTEM

PEASANT REVOLT AGAINST
PRESS-GANG METHOD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CHENGDU, June 21. Conditions in Szechuan show no sign of improvement. The peace which was patched up early this year between Liu Wen Hui and the rival generals was wholly unsatisfactory and of short duration. The trouble has broken out in a fresh place, like a badly-healed sore. Liu Wen Hui (of the 24th army), the mad dog of Szechuan, finding himself with an army larger than he can maintain, demanded more cities and districts from which he could bleed a revenue from the people. The other generals were unwilling to concede territory, so he set out to take it by force. He attacked the apparently weakest army, the 28th, commanded by Ten Hsi Heo.

But he had a rude shock, for the weakest in numbers proved the strongest in strategy. Ten Hsi Heo has been described by Chinese who know him as a rubber doll which gives way when you squeeze it but revives and regains its former proportions immediately afterwards. He seems to be justifying this estimate now, for, on being attacked, he immediately drew in his lines of defence and ceded a few outlying towns and took up a strong position along the North-East bank of the Pi river. All Liu Wen Hui's attempts to dislodge him have been in vain. The 24th army has thrown away lives and ammunition with furious prodigality in vain attacks, and gained not one painful inch.

For two months the war has dragged on like the Western Front of blunders in miniature. During all this time, Chengtu has been completely cut off from the North and the main trade routes across the mountains. The Chinese army and the Kuanhsien army, the 24th and the 28th, are now in a deadlock. Both their main objectives of

mercy and livelihood have been blocked for two months to the incalculable loss of farmers and business people to say nothing of the inconvenience of those who need to travel but cannot move.

Liu Wen Hui's ways of recruiting his army get more and more brutal with each successive campaign. An attempt to dam one of the main irrigation streams near Kuanhsien caused great hardship to the farmers in a wide area who needed the water most of all for planting out their rice, while those in the districts to which the water was diverted were overwhelmed with more water than they could control. Liu's purpose was to make a dry river bed, over which his troops could pass dry shod like the Israelites over Jordan. But Liu is neither a Moses nor a Joshua and his plan failed. The only result was a sturmer defence to resist him and a bitter animosity among all the inhabitants who regard the ancient irrigation system as sacred and inviolable.

Wonderful Irrigation System.

This irrigation system is one of the wonders of China and was formed by one of China's great heroes thousands of years ago. The mountain streams which converge on to the plain at Kuanhsien are collected into one main stream which is then, by a clever device, distributed into a number of dykes arranged fan-shape over the whole of the Chengtu plain, carrying life and sustenance to the farms and providing food for millions of people. Every year in Springtime there is a great ceremonial "Opening of the Waters" when priests and officials gather to do homage to the waters and the sluices are opened in an impressive ritual. Any interference with the system is regarded as sacrilege.

NOT AS PER SAMPLE

BUSINESS DISPUTE COMES
BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE

After hearing Counsel on both sides, the acting Chief Justice, Mr. J. R. Wood, reserved judgment in the case in which the Kwong Yuen firm, of 217, Queen's Road Central, sued Keller, Kern, & Co., Ltd., of 16 and 17, Connaught Road Central, in respect of the non-delivery of 54 pieces of blue serge cloth valued at \$230 per yard. The claim was for \$3,100.

Mr. R. C. H. Lim, instructed by Mr. P. H. Sin, represented plaintiffs, and Mr. Leo D'Almada, junr., instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defendants.

It was stated that in August last year plaintiffs contracted to buy the material but they rejected the goods when they found that they were not of the same quality as the sample.

Defendants admitted that the quality was not the same and stated that the fault was the fault of the agent.

No evidence was called, and his Lordship heard Counsel on both sides relative to the legal issue involved.

ference with this irrigation system is naturally regarded as sacrilege and is deeply resented by the people.

Press Gang Methods.

As though it were not enough to anger the farmers, Liu Wen Hui has set the townspeople against him by his ferocious methods of "La fu" or corvee. Periodically his soldiers raid the streets of cities and scour the country to catch coolies. These are ostensibly for carrying the impediments of the army when on the move. But as a matter of fact large numbers of them are given rifles (which they have never handled before) and driven straight into the firing line without training or instruction. Quite recently five carpenters working on new buildings on the University Campus were seized by soldiers as "carriers" and marched off on a Saturday morning. By Monday evening all five were back again, three were dead two wounded. All five had been forced straight into the fighting, had been given rifles and told to shoot. In a foolhardy attack on a strongly-defended bridge the casualties were heavy and all five raw hands fell in the first rush.

At last there are signs that even the worm will turn. There have been ferocious attacks on the soldiers who went to seize men. Even the women have joined their husbands in beating them off. One afternoon we were startled by sounds of uproar in the distance. On enquiry we learned that men and women were attacking the soldiers who were impressing coolies. The hospitals that evening received fourteen cases of wounded soldiers, cut with knives and battered with coolies' carrying poles.

In a farm outside the city walls the soldiers were met by farmers armed with scythes and one soldier was killed. But here swift vengeance followed. A few hours later a company of soldiers surrounded the farm and the two farmers were shot dead in their own yard with wives and relatives looking on.

Another War-lord Moves.

Liu Hsiang, the really big man of Szechuan is moving his army northwards from Tzechow, but whether his objective is this heterogeneous army in Ch'ungchow or whether he is going to attack Liu Wen Hui in the rear nobody seems to know.

The China Inland Mission House and compound at Kuanhsien were occupied by the soldiers of the 24th army. This compound is outside the city walls. The twenty-fourth army were attacking the city which is held by the 28th. After a ten-days' occupation of these very picturesque and well-kept houses the 24th army looted the compound thoroughly. The missionaries were not in residence at the time. Their loss is complete and includes not only the personal belongings of the missionaries but a large supply of medicines and instruments with the whole outfit of a party of new missionaries who were about to start out to take up residence among the aboriginal tribes on the Tibetan border.

The Hill Resorts.

There is little prospect of any foreigners being able to go to the hill resorts in the West of Kuanhsien and Pen Luh Tin this summer and many are summing their resolution and Stoicism to face the hot weather on the plain. Mount Omei, too, is uncertain at present as no one can say whether the tide of war will flow past. But the owners of Bungalows on Omei are more hopeful than the others. If that is found feasible it is likely to be more crowded than ever with

(Continued on Page 10.)

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THE CHRISTIAN MESSAGE TO CHINA

BISHOP HALL'S ELOQUENT SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BEAUTY OF YUNNAN

Bishop Hall who has returned from an extensive visit to the outlying parts of his Diocese is back again in the Colony and on Sunday preached at St. John's Cathedral at both morning and evening service. We give below the eloquent evening address, describing his impressions of the beauties of Yunnan and of the way in which he views the duties and opportunities of the Christian Church in South China. Bishop Hall is leaving Hong Kong at the end of this week for a Christian Conference at Kuling.

THE BUDDHA AND THE CHRIST

Bishop Hall said:—

Will you come with me to imagine a temple on the hills above the city of Yunnan? Looking out from it you have a view surpassing in sheer beauty our English Lakes. I saw it on a day of sun and rain and wind. The hills, green and grey and black as they receded tier on tier into the far distance were dappled with patches of cloud and sunlight. Three rain-storms stalked in an orderly procession across the plains—as though light canvas screens were being moved across a stage. The rice fields were a vast chequered carpet of every shade of brilliant green. The City of Yunnan lay tree-encircled and veined in marble ran across the plain—the dark lines of the rice canals, planted on either side with fine eucalyptus or willow and serving not only for the passage of water to the fields but of men and women and long strings of pack ponies.

At our heel, the great Yunnan lake enlarged by its flooding over what was once rich rice land reflected the varied pattern on the sky and spoke, of all untroubled water speaks, of the deep thoughts that the heart of God shares with the heart of men.

Behind was the temple taken over by the Government to be a place of beauty and rest and recreation from the busyness of the city. The final highest Court had been rebuilt in this last year. As I looked at it, I said: "Thank God, they have not lost the power to build—in perfect beauty. The tawny yellow tiles of the double roof, the delicate tracery of the wooden doors and walls, the perfect proportion of the marble terracing—were not just ornament—they were an essential part of a building whose proportions were in themselves most perfect beauty. From such Chinese buildings one turns in despair, even to this dear Cathedral Church wondering where is the secret of beauty which we Western folk have lost since the days of our Cathedrals and our manor houses and thatched cottages."

Heavenly Kings.

We descended to a temple less beautiful—but inside more magnificent, and recently repaired by the Government and voluntary subscribers.

Again the artistry was sublime. Skilled sculptors from Ningpo are modelling and painting a new hall of the Five Hundred Genii. On one side the original clay models were still uncovered by the cement and paint which gives the final form. I was amazed at the perfection and beauty of those clay figures and at the perfect skill with which human character was portrayed. These Ningpo men are artists of the first order.

The central hall itself was virtually finished. There was Buddha in the stony lines of patience and peace to which we are accustomed—covered simply in gold leaf. The plain human figure and the gold of this linen garments expressing the peace the resignation which was his message to the world.

But on either side were the four heavenly kings—colossal, aggressive, gorgeously painted. The blue of one robe is still with me as a marvel of colour and beauty. But in each one was still the mark of their original phallic significance, conventionalised and become part of the ornate clothing—but inevitable in figures so exactly representing all the aggressive passions of humanity.

It was as though a perfect reproduction of Bethlehem were surrounded by four colossal and rather ridiculous Langes of Father Christmas—jovial, bibulous, thoroughly human and yet somehow refusing to blend with the Madonna and her child, or with the faith and love of Joseph.

The parallel is exact. The early Christian missionaries set Bethlehem—Christmas, the birth of the Son of God in the heart of the old pagan fire worship by which our ancestors hoped to give new life to the wintering sun, and set it once more climbing higher and higher into the heavens to bring warmth and foliage and hopes back to a cold and hungry world.

But the old folk lore was allowed to become a children's tale and a roadside pastime. Father Christmas had no place inside the Church. We were set to worship God in his incarnate babyhood; not man at his most human and benevolent.

Father Christmas cannot stay at Jesus' side, but side by side with Buddha are the four heavenly kings and the five hundred Genii—energy, aspiration, cunning, folly, humour and generosity.

And so Buddhism to-day—almost universally in China, is condemned as superstition, and Buddha himself is condemned and cast away with the old idols with which Buddhism made an unholy alliance.

In some cases Buddhism is showing signs of revival, as in some cases Hinduism has been undergoing revivals for the last fifty years. But always the source of that revival has been the touch of Jesus Christ. The challenge of the missionaries of Christ—with hospital and school and a stern refusal to compromise with human passions and desires, stir, every now and then other religions into new life.

Since the days when Mohamed—an heretical Jewish Puritan—a seventh century Arabian Oliver Cromwell—swept over North Africa and Southern Europe, destroying a decadent Christianity with the sword—there has been nothing in the history of the world, so vigorous and full of life and power as the missionary movement of the Christian Church.

Human and Divine.

For you and me to-night what does this mean? What is the essential difference between Buddhism which has gathered up to itself all that is most human, beauty, goodness and every sort of human passion—what is the difference between that and Bethlehem?

The four Heavenly kings of Buddhism are of the earth most earthly. The true king of heaven lies as a babe in a manger and the wise kings of the East kneel to do a homage to a year old babe.

Not because this is human life—so mysterious in its beginning.

Not because in the babe is all the promise of the future.

Not because in a husband's devotion and a mother's pain and care is the centre of the heart of all human life.

These things are true, but Bethlehem would be as powerless as Buddha to drive out the idols of man's worship if that message of sheer human beauty were all. No, in the message Bethlehem is the true King of Heaven. God has intervened in human life as was always his intention. At last through his love and teaching of the Jews in the lessons of adversity and the visions of the prophets, there are men and women who will know Him if he comes as He really is.

So He takes the things of earth in his hands and blesses them and says, "It is my body, eat ye all of it." Human love, human love, our strange and deep life of sex is all taken up into the hands of God and made His own. His own body that men and women may see Him as He is. "Eat ye all of it," He said and as St. John writes "As many as received Him to them gave He power to become the sons of God."

Not to Destroy But Fulfill.

We do not speak of Heathenism. We do not call the Heavenly Kings the work of the devil. Our purpose (Continued on next column)

ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY

DESPERATE JUMP OVER RETAINING WALL

A verdict of "accidental death while attempting to escape from custody," was returned by the jury at an enquiry held at Central Magistracy yesterday, with Mr. Wynne Jones sitting as Coroner, into the death of a Chinese named Wong Ching (33) who was killed when he jumped over a retaining wall in a desperate bid for freedom at Clarence Terrace on June 17 last. It was stated that deceased was suspected to have stolen a pair of black gauze trousers which he was trying to pawn.

The jury was comprised of Messrs. McKellar (foreman), A. F. Paul and B. C. Randall, jr., and in addressing them, the Coroner said the enquiry was necessary because at the time of the tragedy, the man was actually in police custody and they had to go into the circumstances surrounding his death.

The first witness called was Dr. Thomas of the Government Civil Hospital who said that death was due to shock and haemorrhage as a result of injuries sustained when the man fell in his attempt to jump over the retaining wall.

Detective Constable Tsai On said that when he saw the man carrying the trousers and questioned him about them. Deceased said they were his own but when further questioned he changed his story and said that he picked them up outside 14 Clarence Terrace. They went to the house and made enquiries but the people said that they had not lost anything and when they were near No. 6, the man suddenly dropped the parcel and dashed across the road, finally ending with a leap over the retaining wall which was about 25 feet high. Witness said that while he went to telephone for an ambulance, some passers-by carried the man up the street.

A Banishment?

In reply to a question by the foreman of the jury, witness said that although he did not know the man was a returned banishment, he (witness) did tell him that he was going to take him to the police station.

Further evidence was taken from other witnesses and one of them, a woman, said that the trousers which were found in the deceased's possession belonged to her.

Inspector Hourihan said that it was alleged by relatives that the man was a Singapore banishment but the police had no record of that.

The jury then returned the verdict mentioned above, and added that they did not consider the detective in any way responsible for the man's death. Mr. McKellar, however added that they would like to know whether it was part of an officer's duty to hold on to a man who was under arrest.

Mr. Wynne Jones said there was no hard and fast rule in the matter which was more of a police matter than a legal one.

is not to destroy but to fulfil, but it is only our purpose because it is God's purpose. These things we say—Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, Hinduism, Mahomedanism are human religions. Man taking the best that he can see in life and making that his ideal, his worship, the centre of his being.

We believe the Christian movement is of God himself, taking in hand the remaking and the redeeming of the world. In Bethlehem, in Calvary, in Easter day, God takes upon himself all human effort and fills these with his own being. Christ has power just where Buddha has none. The Heavenly Kings, so full of all that is least heavenly and most human keep company with Buddha in the inmost hall of his worship. But those who have come to know the King of Heaven in the Babe of Bethlehem, in the carpenter of Nazareth, in the man girded with a towel washing the feet of his disciples—in the man of pierced hands and feet and wounded side—such men bring all that is most human and lay it at His feet, crying like St. Thomas, "My Lord and My God."

The beauties of the hills and villages of Yunnan are nature's answers to God's gift of Sun and Rain and Wind. She replies to them in the answer to perfect beauty.

The Christian Life is man's answer to the gift of Jesus Christ, or God's own hear—His own power, his own life, coming with the cleansing power of rain, and the growing power of the sun into the hearts of men. In these last days God has spoken to China in his son, slowly but surely she is giving back her answer.

In our hearts too he has spoken. He calls to us from His manager, to serve. Let us too answer in lives of love and joy and peace, because we are his children, his friends, his fellow workers—and He is the Eternal God who made all things and by whose will they were created.

HAPPY VALLEY VERANDAH TRAGEDY

OWNER OF THE PROPERTY GIVES EVIDENCE

SEARCHING QUESTIONS ABOUT BUILDING SUPERVISION

At the resumed inquiry, before Mr. W. Schofield at Central Magistracy yesterday, into the Yuk Sau Street tragedy, Mr. Kwok Wai Sam, owner of the house, concluded his evidence, and after he had left the box, the Court adjourned in order that the Coroner and jury, together with counsel engaged in the inquiry, might visit the scene of the tragedy.

It will be recalled that the second floor balcony of 15, Yuk Sau Street collapsed on the night of Saturday, June 3, and as a result two people were killed and two others injured.

NO VISIT BY BUILDING INSPECTOR!

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, K.C., instructed by Messrs. Woo and Naah, appeared for the contractors who built the house, Mr. M. K. Lo represented the owner of the house and Mr. H. J. Armstrong appeared for Mr. A. J. Lane, the architect. The jury were as follows: Messrs. R. A. Rogers (foreman), Li Koon Chun and Mr. A. C. Little.

When Mr. Kwok resumed his evidence yesterday, he was asked by Mr. Lo if it were not true that he made certain statements to the Police on the night of the collapse regarding the number of foremen he employed to watch the workmen when the house was in the course of construction. Witness said that he told the police then that he had three or four men but in fact he only employed two. He added that he engaged Mr. Tong Kwong Ting to draw the plans of his house and that he bought the property at a Land Sale in the P. W. D. on May 4, 1930. Mr. Tong was with him at the sale, witness added.

Mr. Lo (to witness) What kinds of plans were first submitted to you?—Sketch plans.

With regard to getting the plans passed by the Building Authority, was there not some delay caused in connection with the building of the garage?—Yes.

Before you employed the foremen, did you consult the architect at all?—No.

Was your object in employing them in any shape or form to lessen the responsibility of the architect?—My object was to find out if there was anything wrong with the material.

Was it any part of the foremen's duty to concern themselves with the soundness and the structural stability of the building?—No.

Foremen's Duties.

Could they read the plans at all?—They could not.

In fact were plans supplied to them?—No.

What were they expected to do?—Just to see that only Green Island cement was used and that the sand was not mixed with earth, and also to see that the stones used were small or big and whether there were many knots and cracks in the wood-work.

Do you agree that Green Island cement was only to be used, in cement concrete work and not in any subsidiary work?—I agree.

Is it a fact that in another building in Yuk Sau Street there was a balcony collapse?

Mr. Jenkin: What has that to do with this case?

Mr. Lo: I am going to prove that witness warned the architect about this.

Witness (answering Mr. Lo's question): Yes, in the same year when my house was under construction.

Mr. Lo: Where did the collapse take place?—Just round the corner.

Did you get to hear about this?

Were the balconies in your house completed at the time?—I don't remember.

Do you remember having had a conversation with Mr. Tong about this collapse?—Yes.

What was the conversation?—I said, "Mr. Tong, a balcony has recently collapsed and I hope you will make my house as sound as possible so that there will be no such thing in it."

Re-Assured.

What did he say? He said, "Nothing is unsafe in my work."

And you felt reassured?—Yes.

That concluded Mr. Lo's questions and addressing the witness, Mr. Armstrong, for Mr. A. J. Lane, said:—

While we are on the question of the balcony collapse, didn't it collapse after the shoring was removed?—I do not know.

You didn't see it yourself?—No. In connection with these houses, did you have any dealings with Mr. Lane?—I had no direct dealings with Mr. Lane.

Did you consider you were employing him as your architect or Mr. Tong?—Mr. Tong gave me to understand that he would prepare the plans which would be signed by Mr. Lane.

Who did you imagine would be responsible for the construction of the houses?—I left the whole matter to Mr. Tong.

Did you ever pay a bill of Mr. Lane's for this work?—No.

Who first introduced you to Mr. Tong?—Mr. Wilkie Lam.

Do you know a gentleman called Mr. Philip Gockchin?—Yes.

He was having a house built next to the house in which you are living in the autumn of 1930?—Yes.

You took a considerable interest in the construction of that building?—I only asked Mr. Tong to design my house something after the same style.

You did not take any interest in the actual construction of that building?—No.

And you employed Mr. Tong because you thought he made a good job of Mr. Gockchin's house?—Yes.

Now, after you decided to build those houses, you conferred with Mr. Tong as to the design. Did you go round with him to look at some other houses before deciding on the design?—Yes.

And in fact you entered several houses and looked at them on the pretext of renting them?—Yes.

In fact you agree with me that you took considerable trouble to decide what sort of house you were going to have?—Yes, I went round to have a look.

Knowledge of Building?

And during this looking round you obtained some knowledge about modern buildings?—I do not know much about modern buildings.

While this house was being built, you lived a few doors away?—Yes. And I think you went every day to see how the building was going on?—No. Sometimes I went every day but there were times that I did not go for a week.

And when you did not go for a week, you relied on your foremen?—No. Mr. Tong had his foremen there.

You did not rely on your foremen then?—I only wanted them there to keep an eye on the material.

How many foremen had you?—I had two paid foremen and two other friends visited the place from time to time.

Who instructed your foremen in their duties?—I did.

You told Mr. Lo you did not know anything about building, where then did you acquire your knowledge about the materials?—I saw that in the contract.

And your foremen made no reports to you about the quality or defects in the material?—Only once.

And what did you do?—I asked Mr. Tong to instruct the contractor to use better material.

Did you, during your inspection of the building ever see steel bars there?—Yes.

Where were they?—By the match-rod.

Did you see any on the floor?—Yes, when they were fixed in position.

Did you see any steel bars lying out where any of the balconies would be?—No.

Did you ever see a building inspector there from the Public Works Department?—No, never.

Do you know anything about the density of cement?—No.

At this stage it was stated that the Coroner and the jury and counsel engaged in the case would go and inspect the scene of the accident. Mr. Jenkin, therefore reserved his questions until the inquiry resumes this afternoon.

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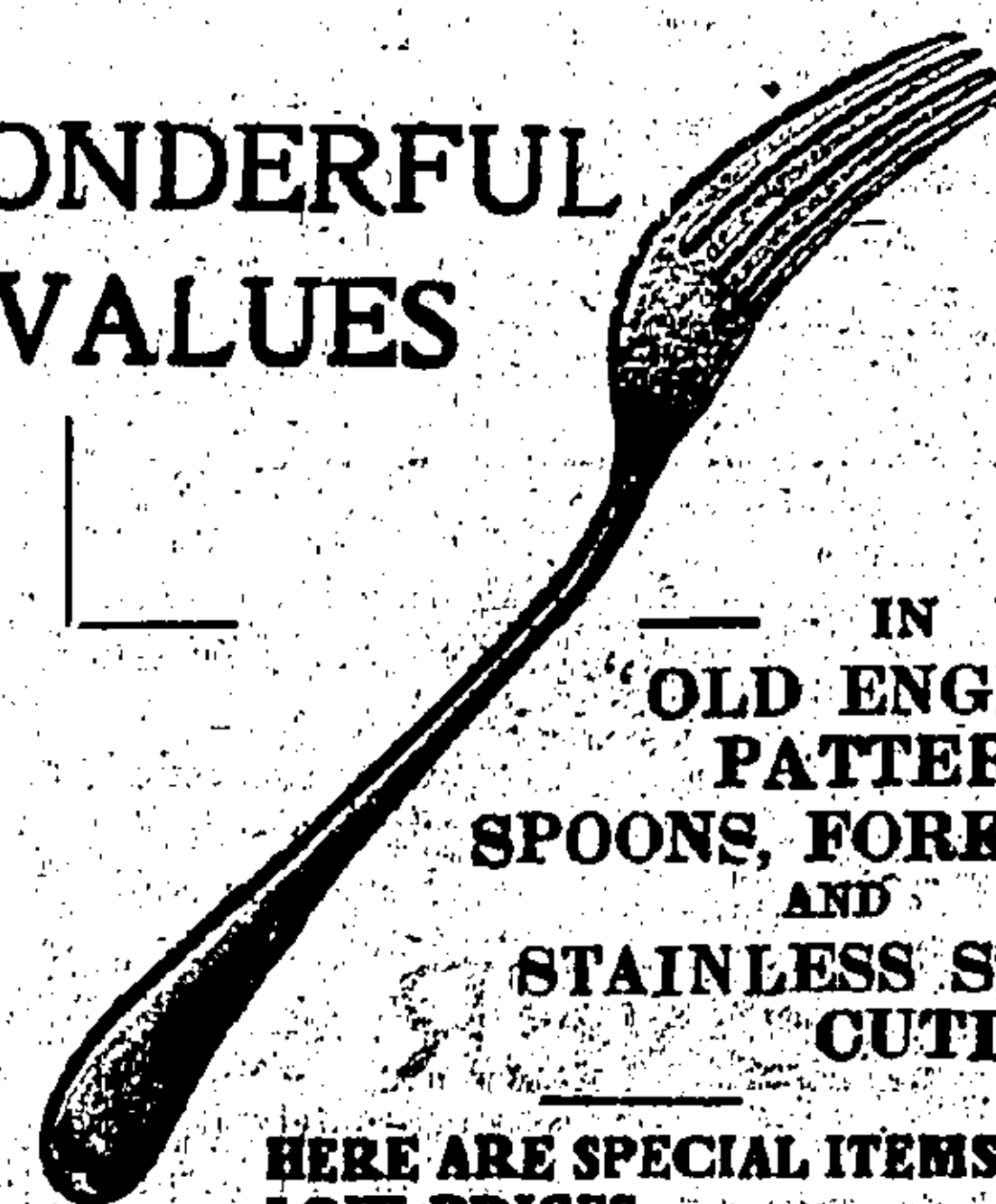
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

I have This Day admitted Mr. C. D'Almada e Castro and Mr. H. A. de Barros Botelho, Solicitors, as my partners with me in my business and practice of a Solicitor which will in future be carried on as heretofore at David House, No. 67, Des Vaux Road, Central, First Floor, under the style or firm name of "LEO D'ALMADA & Co."

LEO D'ALMADA e CASTRO,
Solicitor.

Hong Kong, 1st day of July, 1933.

[976]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HENRY HUMPHREYS has by mutual agreement retired from the Firm of JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON as from the 30th day of June, 1933, and that his interest and responsibility therein has ceased as from that day.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON,

Hong Kong, 1st July, 1933.

NOTICE.

I the undersigned have this day established myself under the firm name of "G. U. da Roza & Co." as Stock and Sharebrokers at No. 9, Lee House Street.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1933.

G. U. DA ROZA,

Stock and Share Broker,
Member, Hong Kong Stock
Exchange.

[968]

NOTICE.

I the undersigned have this day established myself under the firm name of "Y. M. Lo & Co." as Stock and Sharebrokers at the National Bank Building, 2nd floor.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1933.

Y. M. LO,

Stock and Share Broker,
Member, Hong Kong Stock
Exchange.

[969]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918) LTD., KOWLOON.

THE Public are hereby notified that, commencing on 1st July, 1933, the EMERGENCY STATION hitherto at YAU MATI SUB STATION, 474 Nathan Road, Tel. 56375, will be transferred to KOWLOON TONG SUB STATION, TELEPHONE Nos. 58044, 58045, where a day and night service for Emergency Repairs will be maintained.

By Order,

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918), LTD.

[505]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING COMPANY, LTD. (INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM).

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By Order,

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

E. J. NATHAN,

General Manager.

[971]



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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JULY 4, 1933.

THE S.S. SHENGAN PIRACY

It is no cynicism to say that the surprising thing about the piracy of the s.s. Shengan is that something on these lines has not happened before. By extraordinarily good luck the outrage failed but it came near to success. The buccaners seized the ship, they had the necessary papers and were evidently prepared to impersonate the men they had murdered, to sail the ship to America, and, in some obscure port to dispose of both vessel and cargo. But for a piece of bad seamanship they might well be far out to sea, the first stage of the crime accomplished. The idea was presumably that the Shengan would be posted as missing, and the chance taken that at their destination in America few questions would be asked, with a good bargain in the offing. Had the attempt succeeded, or come close enough to success to suggest that such a crime could be brought to fruition, no doubt many similar schemes would have been set on foot by unscrupulous adventurers. Fortunately it failed, and it is to be hoped that precautions will be taken to render the casual disposal of ships and cargoes impossible.

The incident reflects the times in which we live. It is a reminder that Europeans in distress on the China Coast are not merely the old type of indolent beachcomber, for these miscreants at least had a courage and enterprise that might have been put to better use. There are hundreds of men worth a job, but who have been axed, or involved in one of the thousands of business failures that mark the track of the economic storm out East. It is not suggested that the Treaty ports are swarming with men ready to turn out-throat because they have lost their job, but there must be a minority ready to embark upon queer and questionable adventures out of

the sheer desperation of necessity. Nor can it be forgotten that in America those callous ghouls, the gangsters, have been largely suppressed. What better field for further activities and easy gain than the China Coast? No doubt the antecedents of the men arrested for this atrocity will be carefully examined, and it will be interesting to learn how they came to plan so horrible an outrage.

Until this incident no European had figured, in modern times, in Chinese piracy. Presumably the guild is a close one, and foreigners are not admitted. Piracy, however, has its business side and is financed by wealthy men wanting a return for the initial outlay, which is often no small sum. Would so enterprising a financial group turn down the services of an Al Capone or a Jack Diamond, no single-handed ruffian, but a powerful leader with experience of organising and conducting crime on a big scale?

Chinese piracy, of which the attacks on foreign ships are a side-line, concerns itself mainly with preying on local craft. It can only be suppressed by the Chinese Government. The difficulties of the task are great, for it is not easy to eradicate what has been regarded as a more or less legitimate enterprise, and, as at Bias Bay, is pursued by a large proportion of the population as naturally as heading hunting in Papua and Borneo. The Chinese authorities have many things on their hands, but this anomalous survival of ancient times needs their special attention, before it is "modernised," and made thereby ten times more formidable.

OUR WATER SUPPLY

RAIN ENDS ALL TROUBLES.

The very welcome rainfall we had over the week-end made it possible to raise all water restrictions last Saturday when the reservoirs held a total of 203 million gallons with the Aberdeen and Pokfulam reservoirs overflowing heavily. Yesterday the measurements showed a storage of 1,270 million gallons, more than half the maximum capacity of the reservoirs, which is about 2,300 million gallons. On the mainland, on Wednesday, when a drought supply was given, the storage was 310 million gallons, which had increased to 384 million gallons, on Saturday, when a constant supply was renewed.

ALLEGED COAL SHORTAGE AT SHAI

EDEN'S STATEMENT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON, July 3.
IN the House of Commons Captain Eden said he had no information of the alleged threatened coal shortage at Shanghai owing to the interruption of railway traffic between Tientsin and Shanghai. He said in view of inconvenience and harm to British interests caused by interference with the railways, the British Chargé d'Affaires at Tokyo had been instructed to represent informally to the Japanese Government the importance of the resumption of traffic.

He had been informed that a certain number of trains were now running daily from the mines.—*Reuter.*

PEIPING-MUKDEN RAILWAY

REPAIRS TO ROAD UP TO TANGSHAN

PEIPING, July 3.
TWO trains were waiting in Tientsin station overnight to proceed to-day along the Peiping-Mukden Railway as far as Tangshan, to repair the road and communications.

It is hoped this will lead to a resumption of the normal traffic as far as Tangshan to-morrow, and that later the service will be extended as far as Chinwangtao.—*Reuter.*

IRREGULARS ISSUE AGREEMENT REACHED OVER LUANTUNG

PEIPING, July 3.
IT is reported in reliable Chinese circles that an agreement has been reached between the Chinese and Japanese Authorities whereby the Japanese agree to withdraw the Manchukuo irregulars under the command of General Li Chi Chun, to some distance from the Peiping-Mukden Railway. Only unnamed Chinese guards will be allowed to travel on all trains when the railway service to Shanghai is resumed.

Both the Chinese and foreign communities are watching development in the situation with interest. The foreigners want their summer holidays, while the Legations and their guards want to make their usual summer transfer to Peking. The Chinese Authorities are anxious for the rehabilitation of the recent war area.—*Reuter.*

WIMBLEDON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

CRAWFORD BEATS HUGHES

LONDON, July 3.
IN very hot weather, Crawford beat Hughes in the 5th round of the Men's Singles 6/1, 6/1, 7/5. Cochet beat Stoeffen 3/6, 6/4, 6/3, 6/1.

MIXED DOUBLES

Aoki and Miss Feltham beat Billington and Miss Knapp 6/2, 6/4.—*Reuter.*

CORRESPONDENCE

[All letters intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, unless so desired, but as evidence of good faith.—Ed.]

THE CANTON FLYING ACCIDENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I wish to make some corrections to the report sent in by your correspondent at Canton concerning the flying accident on Saturday. He makes the statement that the cause of the accident was due to "engine trouble" whereas the motor was running perfectly at the time; he also states that the fall was about 200 feet.

I happened to be an eye-witness of the entire flight, from the take-off to the crash. At no time did the engine falter. According to expert opinion on the spot, the unfortunate accident was due to the plane flying at too low an altitude and at too low a speed. In trying to make a sharp left banking turn at about 100 feet, there was not enough speed to carry the plane through and up the turn, with the result that the machine nosed downward in an inside spin. Had there been sufficient altitude, it might have been possible to have got out of the spin.—Yours faithfully,
DISINTERESTED.

★ News and Views ★

Another U.S. Record?

A total of 71,000 bills were passed during this year's sessions of the many American legislatures. If the taxpayer had to foot those bills, no doubt he would do it with a kick.

Progress!

Under the Religious Orders Bill in Spain, the operation of schools by the Catholic Church is forbidden and school property is confiscated. In October a new public school system begins with only nonclerics as officers and teachers.

Insoluble!

"Has the professor had his breakfast yet?" asked the proprietress of the boarding-house.

"Don't know, mum," replied the maid.

"You don't know?" echoed the woman, angrily. "Go up and ask him, then."

The maid shrugged her shoulders helplessly. "I have asked him," she said, "but he doesn't know, either!"

A Modern Telescope.

Worcester, S. Af.—Building of a giant telescope acclaimed to be the largest in the Southern Hemisphere, near Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, has just been completed after two years' work at a cost of £20,000.

It has been erected by the Boyden Station of Harvard University, U.S.A., weighs 50 tons and is fitted with a 60-inch reflecting mirror. Under favourable conditions the telescope is able to bring an object 2,000 times nearer the eye, and can photograph the light of a candle for any distance up to 4,500 miles.

Best Sellers in London.

Two books were called for at several bookshops more than the rest during last month. Dr. Percy Dearmer's "Christianity and the Crisis" and Professor Houseman's "The Name and Nature of Poetry," "Lord Riddell's 'War Diary' is, of course, in huge demand, and Charles Williams' "Bacon," with Henry Channon's "The Ludwigs of Bavaria" testify to the continued taste for historical biography.

In fiction Miss Helen Waddell's "Peter Abelard" is still first favourite. But Dr. Cronin's "Grand Canary," Mr. C. S. Forester's "The Gun," Mr. Neil Bell's "The Lord of Life," and a first novel, by Miss Elizabeth Cambridge, "Hostages to Fortune," all go well.

Invisible Ray at "The Dogs."

Science in its most ultra-modern manifestation is now to be applied, to greyhound racing at a London track. A prominent feature of this track will be a huge "stop-watch" with a dial six feet in diameter. Immediately the trap for the dogs is raised the watch, by an electrical contact, is started and it then ticks off the seconds until the first greyhound flashes over the winning line. In crossing the dog breaks an invisible ray projected across the track, and this automatically causes the watch to stop registering. The device will not only ensure accurate timing but will also broadcast the information instantaneously to the spectators.

Switzerland "Day Return."

A striking illustration of the speed of air transport is afforded by a summer service which has just been inaugurated between London and Switzerland. An Imperial Airways machine leaves the air station at Croydon in the early morning and reaches Basle at lunch time, where it connects with a daily return service on the same route. The liner which makes the return journey does not leave Switzerland until 4.45 in the afternoon, so that it is now possible for people in London to travel there, spend three hours in Basle, and be back home before bedtime. A "day return" to Switzerland is something new in travel.

False Finger Nails!

Detachable made-to-measure finger nails, lacquered to tone with the evening gown to be worn, are the latest craze of some London women of fashion. These finger nails are the exclusive speciality of a firm of Bond-street jewellers of high repute. They hold the world rights of the invention. Barbaric as the fashion may appear to be, women are coming forward in large numbers to order sets of the new coloured finger nails, in blue, green, red, mauve, and so on, to match their dresses or their jewellery. These little coloured sheaths, which are shaped to the finger, are a substitute for the beauty specialist's lacquer, and have the merit of being always ready in immaculate condition when required. They take only twenty seconds to put on and even less to take off.

Curiously enough, one of the most difficult shades to reproduce in the detachable lacquered nails is the delicate flesh tint chosen by nature.

Local and General

The Colony had a clean bill of health for the three days ending Sunday.

The Hong Kong Benevolent Society acknowledges with grateful thanks a donation of \$5 from Mr. and Mrs. E.J.E. in memory of Mrs. Glendinning.

Arrested on the Praya in possession of a quantity of illicit opium, found strapped round his legs, a Chinese was fined \$900 with the alternative of five months by Mr. Schofield yesterday.

For placing 100 pounds of sugar on board the Chak Sang without the permission of the master, the agents of the vessel, Ng Man was fined \$100 or six weeks by Mr. Butters at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday.

Charges of snatching a handbag from a Chinese lady in Nathan Road, and returning from banishment, were preferred against a Chinese before Mr. Butters at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. The man was given one year's hard labour.

Sentence of a year's hard labour was passed on a Chinese yesterday who was charged before Mr. Butters at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning with returning from banishment. It was stated that defendant was sent away from the Colony in 1931.

When the M.M. liner Chenoncaux arrives in Hong Kong to-day, she will not continue to Shanghai, but will return to Marseilles via Saigon to replace the temporarily disabled Aramis. The Aramis will be ready to sail from Hong Kong for Marseilles on Tuesday, July 18.

A murder is suspected by the Police authorities consequent to the finding of the dead body of a Chinese at the back of the Kwong Tak Iron-ware shop in Pitt Street, Yau-mat. The head bore marks of wounds, which had probably been inflicted with a chopper.

A Chinese boy was fatally injured when knocked down by a motor car at Tai Ning Street, Shaikwan, yesterday. It is said that at the time the car was overtaking another vehicle in Main Street and failed to clear to lead when he appeared unexpectedly from a side street.

The marriage is announced to take place shortly of Lieut. G. D. H. Flowerdew, R.A. Mess, Lyceum, to Miss Sheila Mabel Bishop, of Woodstock Road, Bedford Park, London.

An elderly Chinese, ex-interpret of the S.C.A. who is on pension, was thanked by Mr. Wynne-Jones in the Central Police Court yesterday, for his assistance in a case in which an unemployed man was charged with the larceny of a coat, the property of a resident at the Chung Kwok Boarding House. The S.C.A. ex-official assisted in interpreting a difficult dialect. Sentence of six weeks was passed on accused.

Arrested by Sergeant C. Pile in a stairway in Belcher's Street, in possession of a pane of glass, a Chinese yesterday admitted taking the glass but denied breaking and entering the flat. Inspector Hourigan stated there was no proof of how it was stolen. Defendant had in his possession a chisel and a small iron bar. A fine of \$25 or one month's gaol was inflicted and defendant is to be sent back to the country.

Canton, July 3.—Three fighting planes purchased from public subscriptions have arrived here and assembled at the local aerodrome. They were tested yesterday by serial officers and found satisfactory in every respect. Another airplane known as "City Schools" will be assembled to-morrow for service with the local air force. The subscription netted \$120,000. The test flight will take place to-morrow morning and will be witnessed by the enthusiastic contributors.—*Central Press.*

Quite a large gathering assembled in the lounge of the Peninsula Hotel last Sunday evening to listen to the first of the Season's Symphonies Concert which, through the courtesy of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., was provided by the massed orchestras of the Company under the leadership of Mr. A. Gellman. The items which comprised the programme were excellently rendered and were enthusiastically received by the audience, the last number, "Land of Hope and Glory" by Elgar, ever a popular favourite, had to be repeated to satisfy the demand and brought to a close a splendid evening's entertainment. Another concert will be given next Sunday.

RESTRICTION OF RUBBER GROWING

D. E. Indies Willing To Discuss Scheme

EVEN IF NOT 100 PER CENT PRACTICABLE

MEDAN, July 3.
DOCTOR Bernard the retired Dutch East Indies Director of Agriculture, when interviewed declared that the Dutch East Indies Government viewpoint in regard to rubber restriction had not changed, but the circumstances had so altered in recent years that the Government would now consider a restriction scheme even if not a hundred per cent. practicable.—*Reuter.*

RECONSTRUCTION IN CHINA

CHINESE PROPOSALS TO LEAGUE COUNCIL

GENEVA, July 3.
THE Council this morning discussed a request by the Chinese Government submitted by T. V. Soong for technical collaboration of the Chinese Government and the League with a view for execution as soon as possible of prepared plans for the reconstruction of certain model provinces.

Supporting the request Dr. Wellington Koo said the idea was the appointment of a technical expert to act as liaison officer between the League and the National Economic Council in order to co-ordinate the work of various experts in assisting China.

The Secretary General, M. Avenol, who attended for the first time in this capacity, suggested the appointment of a small committee to consider the request.

Herr Keller, the German member to the Council, in supporting the proposal of a committee said, it was desirable owing to the importance of the questions involved that the committee perhaps should include representatives of states outside the League.

The President of the Council, the Mexican representative M. Najera, said he would consult his colleagues before taking a decision regarding the composition of the committee which he approved on principle.—*Reuter.*

THE CHARHAR MUDDLE

SOONG ASKED TO DRIVE OUT FENG

PEIPING, July 2.
GENERAL Feng Yu Hsiang, Commander-in-Chief of the People's anti-Japanese allied forces, is opposing the Nanking demand to cease anti-Japanese resistance, and the result is that the situation in Charhar province has become precarious.

General Soong Chih Yuan, commander of the 29th army, has been asked by Nanking to drive out General Feng Yu Hsiang, his former superior officer, and to resume his post as chairman of the Charhar provincial government. Soong fears that if he obeys Nanking's orders, civil war in that province will be inevitable.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Locals.

An expulsion order was yesterday made by Mr. Wynne-Jones against Singatalla-Minnagilimoff, a young Russian trader, charged with entering the Colony without a valid passport.

Details of how a Chinese met his death in attempting to escape from Police custody by jumping over a retaining wall were revealed when a Coroner's Inquiry was conducted in connection with the tragedy at Central Magistracy yesterday. Full particulars on page 7.

The Yuk San Street verandah collapse inquiry was continued before Mr. Schofield yesterday and in the course of the hearing it was intimated that the Coroner, jury and counsel engaged in the case would visit the scene of the incident.

Three matches in the Lawn Bow Open Singles Championship were decided yesterday. U. M. Omar beat D. Rumjahn 21-14, J. Wetherpoon lost to A. V. Ramsay by 16-21 and A. E. Coates severely trounced J. Ferguson to the tune of 21-7.

At a meeting of hockey enthusiasts held at the Y.M.C.A. yesterday it was decided to form an Association locally to be affiliated to the Association at Home. One of the rules of the local Association will be that Clubs which are members will not be allowed to compete for trophies. Page 10.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAYS "NO"

TO STABILISATION PROPOSALS Mitigation Of Embargoes A More Sound Proposal FOR RESTORATION OF WORLD TRADE

London, July 3.

Tremendous eagerness was displayed in obtaining the first issues of papers containing Mr. Cordell Hull's promised statement on international currency measures and proposals.

Mr. Hull made it clear he was making the declaration as Secretary of State and not as chairman of the World Economic Conference delegation.

He pointed out that the matter was purely a Treasury one and said he would regard it as almost a world tragedy if the Economic Conference in advance of any serious effort to consider the problems for which it was called, allowed itself to be diverted by proposals of a purely artificial and temporary experiment affecting the monetary exchange of a few nations only.—*Reuter*.

"ONLY A SPECIOUS FALLACY"

He did not relish the thought that insistence of such action should be made an excuse for the continuance of basic economic errors underlying much of the world-wide depression.

Mr. Hull describes the attempt to achieve what might be a temporary, and probably an artificial stability of foreign exchange on the part of a few large countries only as a specious fallacy.

The sound internal economic system of a nation is a greater factor in its well-being than the price of its currency in changing terms of currencies with other nations. That is why the reduced cost of government, an adequate government income and its ability to meet the service of government debts are all so important to ultimate stability.

Let me be frank by saying that the United States seeks a kind of dollar which a generation hence will have the same purchasing and debt-paying power as the dollar value we hope to obtain in the near future.

The United States broad purpose, declared Mr. Hull, is the permanent stabilisation of every nation's currencies.

Gold, or gold and silver, can well continue to be the metallic reserve behind currency, but this is not the time to dissipate gold reserves.

When the majority of nations produced balanced budgets and live within their means, we could properly discuss better the distribution of the world's gold and silver supplies as national currency reserves.

He concluded by insisting on the mitigation of existing embargoes as a sounder course for the restoration of world trade than temporary exchange fixings.—*Reuter*.

AT THE CROSS ROADS

President Roosevelt's smashing "No" to gold countries has brought the World Economic Conference to the cross-roads of real progress or failure.

A meeting of central banks, which this morning heard Mr. Hull's statement, rose at 12.15 p.m. and was generally convinced that no further reason exists for its prolongation.

Gold countries are now more openly canvassing for an adjournment of the conference, while the British delegation is making an effort at conciliation.

The suggestion that a resolution for adjournment be placed before the bureau to-day, or tomorrow, as yet finds neither confirmation nor denial, though the feeling of gold countries seems to be summed up in the words of one gold country delegate: "I am afraid this means the end of the conference."

Next Move Lies With Britain.

Pres. Roosevelt's latest pronouncement having definitely removed any hope of American help on the stabilisation issue, it is felt the next move lies with Britain.

Events are likely to move rapidly, and a definite lead from Britain is confidently expected, possibly within the next few hours.

It is noteworthy in this connection that prior to the gold meeting there was a conference of British and Dominion delegates.

U.S. Circles Amazed.

American circles are amazed at Pres. Roosevelt's statement, which they interpret as extremely nationalist and isolationist. Some Americans even criticising it on the ground that it ill becomes the United States to lecture to other countries on balanced budgets when the United States' budget itself is far from being balanced.

It is understood that President Roosevelt has rejected the American policy contained in a statement drawn up by Mr. Hull and Professor Moley last night and cabled a substitute to Mr. Hull this morning.

France Will Not Move an Adjournment.

London, July 3. While no member of the gold bloc is apparently willing to shoulder the responsibility and get up a lead by walking out of the world economic conference, the feeling in continental gold circles late last night was in no way happy.

The French have definitely denied the intention of moving an adjournment and possibly all the other gold countries are hanging back from such a definite step in the event of Mr. William Cordell Hull's statement, to be made to-day, bringing up concrete, new suggestions.

As a number of Americans themselves do not appear to hope for much from Mr. Hull at the moment the most likely course seems to be that a way will be sought by the gold countries dissociating themselves from the Conference without causing a definite and obvious break.

This is possibly achievable by withdrawing the chief financial delegates. In any case, unless the situation is cleared up by to-night or to-morrow, some of the gold countries are expected to make a definite move.—*Reuter*.

Little Expected from Mr. Hull.

London, July 3. The fate of the World Economic Conference seems to hang on the statement to be made to-day by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. William Cordell Hull.

While forecasts from New York anticipate that the statement will leave matters much as they were before the Conference, there is hope in London that he will give some indication of America's plan for temporarily steadying the dollar in foreign exchange markets through the Federal Reserve Bank and foreign central banks.

Yesterday was a busy day at Downing Street and Mr. Hull, after a conference with Professor Raymond Moley had 40 minutes' conversation with the British Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in the afternoon and subsequently saw the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain and the Treasury officials.

At 6 p.m. Mr. Hull met representatives of the gold countries and was in conference for 50 minutes.—*Reuter*.

(Continued on next column)

THE FOURTH OF JULY

The American Community in Hong Kong will be "At Home" to friends at the American Club on the Fourth of July from noon to 1.30 p.m. The American Consul-General, Mr. Douglas Jenkins, wishes to take this opportunity to invite all English and other friends to this reception.

MR. MACDONALD'S DECLARATION.

No Association With Cold Countries

London, July 3.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD last night informed the gold standard countries that Britain could not associate herself with the gold declaration without the concurrence of the United States, according to the *Daily Telegraph*.

The newspaper adds that Mr. MacDonald hinted at the possibility of a separate but not identical declaration by the United Kingdom, for which the endorsement of the Dominions is being sought.—*Reuter*.

The United Kingdom declaration, it is understood, will declare: "Firstly, the undesirability of States entering into currency competition in order to acquire a temporary advantage in international trade by depreciating the external value of their currencies below such a point as required to re-establish internal equilibrium."

Secondly, the desirability of the authorities regulating currencies to smooth out exchange fluctuations due to speculative influences.—*Reuter*.

Gold Countries' Declaration.

London, July 3.

The declaration by gold countries to be issued following Mr. Hull's statement is now awaiting signature.

Signor Jung's, Italy, is the most brief and to the point. It consists of two paragraphs:

First, affirming that gold countries will now act independently of Britain and the United States and proceed with a common policy to be conducted by their central banks.

The second paragraph describes the machinery by which gold countries will co-operate.

Dollars Will.

President Roosevelt's decision caused dollars to wobble on the opening of the exchange market. They started at 4.30, compared with New York's closing rate on July 1, of 4.31. They quickly weakened to 4.29, when bears stepped in for covering, causing a recovery (at 2.20 p.m.) to 4.24.

Sterling fell slightly against gold currencies. Continental operators are selling dollars here against sterling. This is believed to be due to reports that the British are making efforts at conciliation—an action which makes continental operators uncertain of the ultimate policy of the British regarding the gold standard.

A Quietening Effect.

Amsterdam, July 3.

A statement by Herr Trip that the Dutch Government will continue its gold policy had a quietening effect. After opening with uneasiness, sterling closed at 8.42 and the dollar at 1.90 to the guilder.—*Reuter*.

HEAT TAKES HEAVY TOLL IN JAPAN

Tokyo, July 3.

THE heat is taking a heavy toll of lives among the troops stationed at the military base at Mount Fuji.

It is reported that seven soldiers have died and 30 are in a critical condition as a result of sunstroke during training.

Between 120 and 160 others are reported to be suffering from sunstroke.—*Reuter*.

THREE MUTINOUS WARSHIPS

Now En Route To Canton?

SEQUEL TO SHOOTING OF OFFICER

Shanghai, July 3.

Chinese reports in Shanghai state that three of the five warships, which mutinied at Tsingtao on June 29, are three hundred miles south of Tsingtao and are apparently making for Canton, or possibly Foochow.—*Reuter*.

A message, dated June 29 stated:

Following an attempt on the life of Admiral Shen Hung Lieh, Mayor of Tsingtao, on Saturday, Lieutenant Feng, who tried to shoot the Admiral, was court-martialed on Sunday and shot in spite of threats from the personnel of the warship that they would renounce their fealty to Admiral Shen. Five warships thereupon deserted and sailed away on Sunday evening, leaving only three small ships in Tsingtao. It is believed the plot was hatched while the ships were at Tsingtao, from which port they had just returned. The officers were reported to be dissatisfied because Admiral Shen had used them for lucrative shore appointments.

PLANE TRAGEDY AT CANTON

Not Due To Engine Trouble

BUT OWING TO ERROR OF JUDGMENT

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Canton, July 3.

The local Press is ordered by the military authorities not to publish the death of Captain Edward F. Deeds, who was killed in an airplane accident on Saturday morning, but the papers here will be allowed to publish the story after a few days. No reason is given for this suppression of news.

It was learned to-day that the accident was due to an error of judgment, as the Curtiss-Hawk pursuit plane was unable to ascend after Captain Deeds had made a third dive within 200 feet from the ground.

Captain Deeds had fifteen years' experience in the U.S. army air force, and took part with the American air force in the World War. His wife, who arrived here last Thursday on the "President Taft," was formerly a movie actress in Hollywood and appeared in the bath-room scene in the Paramount picture, "The Sign of the Cross."

There are now two Americans and one Australian serving with the air force here as advisers and instructors.

SILVER MARKET

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 3. FOLLOWING ARE THE SILVER QUOTATIONS ON THE LONDON MARKET TO-DAY:

	July 3	July 1
SPOT	18.9/16	18 1/2
FORWARD	18.11/16	18 1/2
The London on New York cross rate to-day was: £1 = \$4.45.		

CANTON-SHAI AIR-MAIL

Service To Start On July 7

SURVEYING FLIGHT TO CANTON

Canton, July 3.

Flying on a surveying trip, an amphibian plane of the China National Aviation Corporation is expected to reach here to-day at 4.30 p.m. The machine left Shanghai at 7.45 to-day and will stop en route at Wenchow, Foochow, Amoy and Fochow.

The plane will land on the Standard Oil Company installation at Pak Hin Hok (White Shell), a mile and a half south of Shamen. Boats in that vicinity are warned to clear off before the arrival of the amphibian machine.

Beginning from July 7, the aviation company will run a regular passenger and mail service between Canton and Shanghai where connection may be made to points north or west by the planes of the same company.

The passenger fare to Shanghai has not yet been determined, while the air-mail rates will be shortly announced by the General Post Office.

It is understood that the air line will be extended to Hong Kong, as arrangements have been made with the British authorities there.

SHANGHAI-CANTON FLIGHT

SHANGHAI, July 3.

THE China Aviation Corporation seaplane Sikorsky left the Lunghua aerodrome yesterday on a long distance flight to Canton.—*Reuter*.

BRITISH AIR ATTACHE

APPOINTMENT LIKELY AT PEIPING

London, July 3.

THAT steps are being taken to appoint an Air Attache to the British Legation at Peiping was announced by Capt. Eden in the House of Commons to-day.—*Reuter*.

RECENT MURDER OF 3 JAPANESE

Soviet Trade Office Ransacked

BY MEMBER OF REACTIONARY SOCIETY

Tokyo, July 3.

Hajime Suritate, a member of the Reactionary Society, armed with a sword, entered the Soviet Trade Commissioner's office this morning and proceeded to destroy the furniture, after which he surrendered to the police, explaining he was actuated by indignation at the recent murder of three Japanese fishermen at Kamchatka on June 14.—*Reuter*.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN SAGHALIEN

TOKYO'S REPORT OF REINFORCEMENTS

Tokyo, June 29.

Adding fuel to the flames of the Russo-Japanese dispute over the slaying on the Kamchatka coast of three Japanese fishermen, less responsible vernacular newspapers to-day charged that the Soviet garrison on the island of Saghalien had been heavily reinforced.

Dispatches from Toyohara, Saghalien, asserted the Soviet garrison of the Russian portion of that island had recently been reinforced by 3,000 Red guards in addition to 2,000 that arrived last year.

Most of the reinforcements it was asserted, arrived after the slaying of the Japanese fishermen on June 14, an incident that had led to an acrimonious diplomatic exchange between Tokyo and Moscow and bedeviled the current negotiations to sell Soviet rights in the Chinese Eastern railway to Manchukuo.

Strong Red guard detachments are reported to be stationed now along the Saghalien frontier, and also at the principal seaports.

The nationalistic organ Kokumin continued to publish reports that Japan is likely to acquire Vladivostok, Russia's chief port on the Pacific, and adjacent territory in northern Saghalien following the sale of the C.E.R.

But more responsible newspapers failed to publish these reports, and they were discredited by officials. When Kokumin asserted last week that Japan would acquire Vladivostok because with the sale of the C.E.R. the port would be strategically worthless, a foreign office spokesman said "we never dreamed of such a thing."

The C.E.R. conference formerly opened Monday and business sessions started yesterday coincidentally with a new exchange of notes between the Japanese and Moscow foreign offices over the slaying of the fishermen, the former reiterating it had definite proof Soviet coast guardsmen were responsible.

RUSSIAN EVASION

Tokyo, June 13.

The acrimonious Russo-Japanese controversy over the slaying of three Japanese fishermen June 14 on the Kamchatka coast is bedeviling the conference here of the sale of the Chinese Eastern railway, the business sessions of which opened to-day.

Tokyo government officials charged that Moscow is attempting to evade responsibility for the slaying by means of loud counter-protests against the alleged presence of the Japanese destroyer Tachikaze in Soviet territorial waters.

This Moscow Shigemitsu, new vice minister of foreign affairs, stoutly denied to-day in an interview with Ambassador Yurenev, asserting the warship was anchored outside the three mile limit and sent unarmed marines ashore to investigate the incident.

One of the small boats of the Fumi Maru, the fishing craft involved, was found on the shore along with the corpses of the three victims and documents proving the responsibility of the Soviet coast guardsmen, Shigemitsu asserted.

The foreign office also charged that the GPU, the Soviet secret police, was obstructing the efforts of the Japanese consulate at Petro-pavlovsk to investigate the killing. The conference on the proposed sale of the Chinese Eastern railway to Manchukuo opened Monday with an address by Count Uchida, the foreign minister, Japan taking the role as mediator and interested spectator.

By the transfer of the strategic northern Manchukuo line, Japan hopes to remove the last vestiges of Soviet influence from Manchukuo and to nullify ancient Russian ambitions to be a Pacific power.

The Soviet foreign office two days ago registered a strong counter protest in connection with the Kamchatka incident, declaring the destroyer landed marines despite the Soviet's refusal earlier to entertain a request by the Japanese government that the Tachikaze be allowed to proceed to the spot with the Japanese consul from Petro-pavlovsk to make an investigation. Tokyo last week demanded an apology, indemnity and punishment of the guilty Russian coast guard.

THE SHENGAN PIRACY

BRUTAL MURDER OF 3 RUSSIANS AND 7 CHINESE

Thrilling Man-Hunt Around Dairen

ALL PIRATES NOW IN CUSTODY

Dairen, July 3.

One of the greatest man-hunts witnessed in Dairen ended on Sunday evening with the capture of Gautschi and Muller. The Chinese crew of the pirated Shengan willingly joined in the hunt after recovering from their nerve-shattering ordeal.

"YES, I KILLED SOME CHINESE"

Dairen, July 3.

Reuter's correspondent here was the first news man permitted to interview Messrs. Gautschi and Muller, who were captured by a Japanese officer while descending a knoll at the back of Dairen and heading for the City after hiding for twenty-hours in the grass and bushes.

Gautschi, declared "Yes, I killed some Chinese. I don't know how many. I didn't kill Vikhman. We threw all the corpses overboard. The shooting lasted, may be, ten minutes. We only wanted to scare them but they made such a fuss the only thing was to bump them off."

"We had planned the piracy since last year. We wanted to sell the ship with her cargo in Valparaiso but had no prospective buyer."

"After the killing I started feeling funny but it was too late."

STORY OF PIRACY

One of the seamen, interviewed by Reuter, stated that five foreigners on June 29 insisted that the captain accommodate them at Tangku. On the night of June 29 at about 10 p.m., when the ship was 200 miles from Shanghai, after having studied thoroughly the layout of the ship, the pirates suddenly stationed themselves at strategic positions, chiefly at the head of stairs.

Without any warning whatsoever, one of the pirates shot dead the sleeping Chinese wireless operator and destroyed the apparatus. The chief mate, Azariff, hearing the shots, rushed out on deck. He was met with a hail of bullets and was killed immediately.

Male's Wife and Captain Killed.

From outside Captain Vikhman's cabin, where he and Mrs. Azariff

were talking, a shower of bullets was sent through the window, killing both instantly.

The captain's "boy" had been called and when he appeared he was also ruthlessly shot dead. A deck "boy" was the next to suffer.

Within a few seconds three Russians, and a few Chinese were murdered, and quickly afterwards two more of the crew, who had appeared on deck, were killed, while two men asleep in bed had their heads almost blown off because of the closeness of the range at which they were shot.

As soon as the murders had been committed, the bodies were bundled overboard.

Crime Admitted.

The buccaneers now in custody admitted that the tale told by the crew was essentially true. They said it was especially difficult to throw Captain Vikhman's body overboard as he was a giant.

The majority of the remaining seamen were scared and sought refuge in a tiny room. They locked the door and, although without food and water, remained there till the ship grounded.

That part of the crew who had not succeeded in taking refuge, were whipped and then forced to turn back the ship to Dairen, where the pirates intended to provision and take the vessel to Valparaiso.

Ship Runs Aground.

The name of the Shengan was painted out and the ship renamed the Whail. When the ship ran aground the pirates went ashore in two junks.

Westerman and Schroeder (not Schuller, as previously reported), were arrested while sleeping with pistols under their pillows. "Tubby" Taudin was arrested as he was attempting to leave the Shengan.

The other two, Gautschi and Muller, were seized in the hills behind Dairen twenty-eight hours after they had landed.



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SUPPLEMENT NO. 129

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1933.

11

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DANGEROUS BLASTING

PRINCE EDWARD ROAD
HOUSE DAMAGED

Before Mr. H. R. Butters at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday Yee Sheung, contractor of the Yat Hing Company, was fined \$100 for failing to provide adequate protection against fragments of rock from being projected in a manner dangerous to the public during blasting operations, at the back of house No. 313, Prince Edward Road, on May 17. The summons was taken out at the instance of Mr. Brown, the tenant of the house concerned, who was awarded \$15 for damages caused.

A further summons for blasting during prohibited hours was issued against defendant, and in this case a caution was administered.

The case had been adjourned for six weeks and the defendant was not in Court, but was represented by Mr. H. L. Denny.

PENINSULA AND REPULSE BAY

CONCERTS, DINNER AND TEA DANCES.

Further reasonable amenities are to be provided by The Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., at its Peninsula and Repulse Bay Hotels until further notice.

At the Kowloon establishment commencing as from Thursday June 9, 1933 there will be Dinner Dances on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays in the attractive fan-cooled Roof Garden, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, also in the Roof Garden, concert music will be rendered during and after Dinner. These facilities with the Sunday Symphonic Concert provide entertainment for every evening of the week.

At the Repulse Bay Hotel daily on week days there will be Tea Dances from 5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m., after which snacks and meals a la carte will be available. Later in the evenings there will be Dinner Dances from 9 p.m. till midnight. At all these dances one of the Hong Kong Hotel Dance Bands will be in attendance. On Sundays at this charming establishment concert music will be played during the tiffin session from 12.30 p.m. till 2.15 p.m., and a Tea Dance will be between 4.30 to 6.30 p.m. It will be seen that here also exists a full week's programme of entertainment.

EX-KAISER AVOIDS JEWS

DUTCH GOVERNMENT WARNING

Amsterdam, June 18.—Mr. William Hohenzollern, ex-Kaiser of Germany, has given up his annual trip to Zandvoort to avoid the inevitable hostile demonstrations by the numerous Jews who reside there.

Besides, it is understood that the Dutch Government has discreetly advised the Kaiser that it wouldn't do to leave his residence because of the present situation in Germany concerning which the ex-ruler seems to be maintaining a sort of expectant attitude.

It is only now learned that the Kaiser recently escaped injury when his automobile was crossing a railway grating at Haarlem near Amsterdam, his car getting through just as the automobile barriers fell, striking the car but doing no injury to its occupants.

We cannot possibly go back to a gold coin standard unless vast quantities of gold are discovered.

Prof. Harvey A. Woster

I am tired of all this mystery about wrestling. I am for honest championships, openly arrived at.

Joe Saville, wrestler

A BIG NEED AT KOWLOON

BETTER SERVICE OF DISPENSARIES

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

"What is one of the biggest need of Kowloon residents?" That is a question that would baffle quite a number of people and it is one which caused me no little thought, but, after pondering over it for some time, I have come to the conclusion that one thing Kowloon certainly wants is a more adequate dispensary service.

Before going any further, it must be stated here that this does not imply that the dispensary service now in existence is faulty or inefficient. In fact it is as good, up to a point, as anyone may wish for, but it could be improved, or rather, enlarged, and if put into effect such improvement put Kowloon "one up" on Hong Kong.

Only One Firm.

As far as I know, there is only one European firm of chemists in Kowloon at present and that is the Kowloon Dispensary (Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.) and their business hours are—

Week-days ... 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Saturdays ... 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Sundays ... Closed for business.

It will be seen, therefore, that if a Kowloon resident wanted a prescription made-up after 5 p.m., he would have to make the journey over to Hong Kong and that would probably mean waiting an hour (or sometimes even longer than that) before the mixture or whatever it is that has to be made up is ready.

Against this, however, I hear that there are one or two private dispensaries (owned by private medical practitioners) who keep open till about 10 p.m. and in cases of emergency, they are always ready to oblige, but even then, if any information is correct, the request for the prescription to be made up has to come directly from a doctor. I am not saying that this is too strict; in fact if such dispensaries refuse any orders they are at perfect liberty to do so, as they are, as I mentioned, purely private concerns and are not bound to keep open at all hours.

What Kowloon wants, therefore, is a dispensary which will be kept open all night. I do not mean to suggest that they should keep a full staff and conduct their business in the same way as they do in the day time, but what I do mean to say is this, that if a qualified chemist had his quarters above the store, as is the case of most shops in the more up-to-date cities, he would be available when required.

What Is Wanted.

Mr. Patterson concluded by saying that doctors are required to keep emergency drugs in their hand-bags, and that where cases are so serious that an immediate dose of any particularly drug is required, the time wasted in going to and from any dispensary would probably prove fatal in some cases.

MORE WORK FOR JUVENILES

ENCOURAGING SIGN IN ENGLAND.

Birmingham.—A marked improvement in juvenile employment is recorded in the industrial Midlands district of England. Instructional centers for young jobless youths and girls are closing down as pupils are absorbed by the quickening wheels of industry.

From 1930 to 1931, when from 20 to 25 per cent of the adult insured population in the 15 Midland counties were unemployed, the percentage of unemployed youths under 15 was 8. Last year rather more than that percentage of boys were unemployed, but the proportion of girls had decreased. This year the number of both boys and girls in employment has increased from month to month, and the figures for April showed that only 3.7 per cent of the boys and 2 per cent

of the girls in the Midland counties were then out of work.

A year ago there were 16 instructional centers for boys and 12 for girls in this area—centers which unemployed juveniles were obliged to attend as a condition of receiving their unemployment pay. Now more than half of these centers have been closed because in each case so many of the pupils had obtained work that the attendance had fallen to less than 20. Closing of others anticipated.

In some parts of the Midlands—in Northamptonshire, with its boot and shoe factories, for instance—the demand for juvenile workers is now greater than the supply, and young persons are brought from South Wales and Durham, where the shortage of work for them is still acute, to fill vacant places.

Every boy and girl who is thus transferred to work in a new district is cared for and supervised for the first two years after leaving home by a Ministry of Labour juvenile advisory committee, which sees that the youths have good employers and satisfactory lodgings.

We always keep a choice selection of costume jewelry at THE JADE TREE, including clips, earrings and rings in that dainty "grape" design, in coral, seed pearls and turquoise.

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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON, AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVENUE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Home Kowloon and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th July, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th July, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th July, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 3rd July, 1933. [975]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "CHENONCEAUX."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON TUESDAY, the 4th JULY, 1933.

From MARSEILLES, etc.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence Delivery may be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must be sent to the Underwriter before Thursday, the 13th July, 1933, or they will not be recognised.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on Monday, the 10th July, 1933.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected, as in any case whatever.

R. PAYNE, Agent.

Hong Kong, 4th July, 1933. [974]

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

From SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK, NEW PORT NEWS, NORFOLK & PHILADELPHIA.

The Steamship "CITY OF ROUBAIX" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Messrs. Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be carried on, unless Notice to the contrary be given prior to arrival of steamer.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 10th July, 1933, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 17th July, 1933, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 3rd July, 1933. [973]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Vessel "DARDANUS" FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie as Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 30th June.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 11th July, 1933 or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

HUTTENBACH & SWIRE, Agents.

30th June, 1933. [972]

"GENTLEMEN, YOU ARE FREE"

British Engineers Leave Gaol

WELL TREATED WHILE IN RUSSIAN PRISON

Moscow, July 3.

The first intimation that MacDonald and Thornton had of their release was the entry into their room, at 11 p.m., of the Assistant Prison Chief who told them, "Pack up your kits."

The prisoners were then escorted to the courtyard of the prison where the Prison Commander, representatives of the O.G.P.U. and Mr. Straug, the British Charge d'Affaires awaited them at a table under a tree.

The Commander read the decree of the Central Executive Committee freeing them and said smiling, "Gentlemen, you are free."

General handshaking followed, then the released men motored to the British Embassy where they were given a sumptuous meal.

Both refused to talk of their trial but said they had been treated contemptuously in prison and did no work. They mostly read books, received letters, ten days old, and had plenty of exercise.

The released men will leave Moscow to-night for England, via Berlin, where Mrs. Thornton, accompanied Mr. Monkhouse and Mr. Cox, an official of the Metro Vickers Company, proposes to meet her husband.—*Reuter*.

OUR SCOTTISH AIR-MAIL LETTER

(Continued from Page 1.)

The service will be conducted by the Very Rev. Dr. J. Harry Miller, assisted by the Rev. Dr. James Black and the Rev. William J. Sym. Loud speakers will relay the service.

At the conclusion of the service the men will march past the Princess Royal, who will take the salute.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Glasgow easily retained the Scottish universities' athletic championship at St. Andrews on Saturday with 363 points. Edinburgh were second with 28 points, Aberdeen third with 104 points, and St. Andrews fourth with 7 points. Edinburgh gained some consolation by becoming first holders of the women's championship with a total of 15 points. Glasgow scoring 13, Aberdeen 5, and St. Andrews 2. Four men's Scottish university records were made during the meeting. R. Murdoch (Glasgow) retained the 100 yards title in 9.9/10 sec. R. N. M. Robertson (Glasgow) won the long jump at 26ft. 6 1/2 in. R. B. Wyld (Edinburgh) won the 40 yards hurdles race in 58.3-5 sec. and A. N. Lapsley (Glasgow) took the hammer-throwing with 135ft. Lapsley also retained the high jump and discus-throwing championships. Miss M. Baird (Glasgow) set up a new Scottish record for women in the long jump with a leap of 17ft. 6 in.

CHINESE TOMB RELICS

The special monthly exhibit for June at the Royal Scottish Museum takes the form of two pottery figures of Lokapalas from a Chinese grave of the Tang dynasty (618-906 A.D.). Each is represented as a fierce warrior encased in dragon armour standing in an attitude of triumph on a recumbent bull. They are composed of white earthenware covered with a lead glaze which has been coloured with washes and mottlings of green and amber yellow. The heads and hands are englazed but retain traces of painting in unfired red and black pigments. Their average height is about 31 inches.

Buddhism was introduced into China from India by the Emperor Ming Ti in the year 63 A.D., and exerted a decided influence on the ceramic art of the early Chinese potters. Evidence of its power is seen in these Guardian Figures of the Four Quarters of the Buddhist Universe.

The tomb equipment of a person of wealth and rank of the Tang dynasty comprised earthenware models of his family and retinue, his live stock, his house and farm buildings, as well as vessels for food and drink and for ceremonial purposes. Speaking generally, religion does not appear to have demanded that images of his gods should find a place, but certain supernatural beings such as earth spirits (T'ien K'uai) and Lokapalas commonly occur, presumably to protect the tomb and ward off marauders and evil spirits.

JAPANESE IN HARBIN

A Big Influx

RUSSIAN POPULATION

Harbin.—The Russian populace of this city is becoming increasingly alarmed and sceptical as the Japanese population increases by leaps and bounds. Each day more and more kimono, gaiters and parasols grace Harbin's busiest street, Kitaiskaya, and full hotel and Japanese restaurants offer further proof that many people from the protectorate, Japan, are coming to seek their fortune in the protectorate of Manchukuo. It is difficult to secure actual figures as to the number of Japanese nationals now in Harbin. The Japanese consulate, despite the great number of daily arrivals, continues to insist that there are but 6,000 here. This figure is about the same as that given in the days before the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin launched his anti-Japanese campaign and forced many Harbin Japanese to return to Japan or Korea.

10,000 to 15,000?

The 6,000 figure given by the Japanese consulate is inadequate in several respects. In the first place it fails to take into account soldiers, official employees of the government and prostitutes. In the second place, according to an old agreement between China and Japan, nationals of either country are not required to have a passport when visiting the other. This law is in force between Manchukuo and Japan, and Japanese who come here are not required, as are other foreigners, to show their passports or to register with the police. The result is that there is a large number of Japanese now living in Harbin about whom the Japanese consulate is ignorant or disinterested.

Russian sources are inclined to overestimate the number of Japanese here as being some 15,000 but it is reasonable to assume that a 10,000 figure is more nearly correct. This is exclusive of soldiers whose number changes concurrently with bandit uprisings in other parts of Manchuria.

Russian Uneasiness.

This marked increase in the number of Japanese in Manchuria is most Russian center is causing the Russians' uneasiness because of the economic results which it forecasts. Russian merchants, relying on goods imported from countries other than Japan, cannot hope to compete in a market rapidly being flooded with cheaply manufactured Japanese goods. If they purchase similar Japanese goods they find Japanese merchants underselling them. In cases where Japanese and foreigners are both selling goods imported from America or Europe, Japanese merchants are able to undersell the same product by purchasing their supplies in the free-port of Dairen and shipping it to Harbin. Foreign merchants do likewise, but a heavy duty from Dairen into Manchukuo offsets the advantage of purchase in Dairen. The duty is also levied against Japanese according to the Manchukuo government and yet they are able to offer lower prices than those asked by Russian merchants. Japanese merchants in Harbin offer products of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. at prices lower than those set by the local office of that firm. An American patent medicine for colds is sold here by Japanese merchants at a figure lower than that paid wholesale by Russian distributors of the same products.

Pity the Russian Landlords!

The cause of Russian apprehension seems justified. Russian scepticism arises from the fact that many Japanese have rented houses at their own figure in this city, paid the first month's rent and apparently forgotten the matter. In several instances, Russian landlords, trying to force payment, have received nothing but the condolences of the Manchukuo government. Another instance saw a Russian householder refuse to rent to Japanese. The next day his home was invaded by those who wished the house. They brought their furniture, moved in and paid a month's advance rent at a figure which they deemed sufficient.

Treatment of the Russian press here affords more grounds for scepticism. Russian language papers are severely censored. For example, during the recent fighting around Peiping news of the Japanese activities in that district were banned in the Russian papers. Crime news from Japan was also kept out of the Russian papers. Anything which the Japanese military wished to see in the Russian paper must be printed.

It is little wonder that the Russian population sees danger in the advance of Japanese civilians which it could not see in the advance of the Japanese military.—*United Press*.

100 P.C. PROFIT

Mr. Harman and a Japanese Deal

(Special Air-Mail Service)

LONDON, June 10.

There was a further hearing at London Guildhall yesterday of the case in which Mr. Martin Coles Harman and three other City directors are charged with conspiracy to defraud. The other defendants are: Berkeley Fairfax Congrave, 61, of Lancaster-gate, W., Herbert H. Pounds, 64, of Russell-road, W., and Emil Georges Changeat, 56, of Bartholomew-road, N.W.

The charge is that between Nov. 10, 1930, and August 31, 1932, they unlawfully conspired together and with other persons unknown to cheat and defraud such persons as then were shareholders in Chosen Corporation Ltd.

Mr. R. J. Harper, secretary of the Chosen Corporation, at the request of Mr. de Verteuil (for Harman, Congrave, and Pounds), handed in a number of documents which brought the exhibits in the case to over 400.

Mr. Harper said an offer had been made for 173,029 shares in the Japanese companies in which Mr. Harman was concerned. If the deal went through there would be a profit of 100 per cent, taking into consideration the rate of exchange with the depreciation of the yen.

Mr. C. D. Doherty (prosecuting): From whose fertile brain does 100 per cent. emanate? Mr. Harman's.

Questions About Shares.

Replying further to Mr. Roberts, Mr. Harper said he did not know how many shares were to be sold. Before the profit got into the hands of the shareholders the money must come to this country and be converted into sterling.

"I do not think it will come back to the shareholders," Mr. Harper added.

Mr. Roberts: Once the money comes to this country and is converted into sterling most of the 100 per cent. disappears—Yes, if it comes over immediately.

Answering Mr. de Verteuil, Mr. Harper said the shares would be paid for in sterling in London, and if that sterling were remitted to Korea after being turned into yen, the profit would be 100 per cent.

Mr. Harold Gibson Howitt, partner in the firm of Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, and Co., chartered accountants, said that he was instructed under the Companies Acts to investigate the affairs of the Chosen Co.

Surrounded by documents, Mr. Howitt detailed the affairs of the different companies involved in the case, dividing his evidence into ten "transactions."

After evidence in regard to five of them the case was adjourned.

TRAM COLLIDES WITH TRUCK

NEW ENGINE AND CHASSIS DAMAGED.

As a result of a collision with a tramcar, yesterday, a new Bedford truck engine and chassis, belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, was badly damaged.

The accident occurred at the junction of Arsenal Street and Queen's Road East. Exactly how it happened is not clear but it is believed that the engine swung too far out and was partially on the tram track when a tram appeared round Arsenal Street and crashed into it.

COTTON TRADE PROBLEMS

Japanese Competition

MR. CATTERALL'S HOPEFUL VIEW

(Special Air-Mail Service)

PRAGUE, June 12.

The majority of the British delegates attending the international cotton conference at Prague and Carlsbad returned here early this morning from Carlsbad and left later in the day for England.

Mr. W. H. Catterall, president of the English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, said that Lancashire was better equipped than ever before. It was perhaps better equipped than any cotton-manufacturing district in the world.

"On the other hand," he continued, "we have (most certainly been hit by) Japanese competition on world markets, where they have been aided by the fall of the yen and cheap labour. These things are difficult to combat, but we will not permit a lower standard of living for our workers."

"The double-shift system places us at a definite disadvantage. Our trade unions will not permit us to adopt it, and the Japanese and the Chinese can hardly be expected willingly to abandon it. Perhaps the trade unions will be ready to meet us in an amicable compromise and to see that this would be best for all of us."

"Of course that rules out any idea of a 40-hour week. All my fellow-spinners are with me in that. The 48-hour week is largely responsible for our present ills. It meant a departure from a 54-hour week, coupled with a 30 per cent wage rise."

"I doubt, on the other hand, whether the Japanese can really seize the lion's share of the cotton market. They have only 8,000,000 spindles, against 52,000,000 British and the same number of American spindles. But after all, they have an 80,000,000 population to clothe. There can surely not be such a big surplus after they have attended to that. The Japanese tree cannot go on growing for ever."

"We must pin our hopes on the London Conference. There lies the choice between recovery and collapse."

(Continued on next column).

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions from

REGISTRAR, SUPREME COURT,

To Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1933

At 12 O'CLOCK NOON

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LAMMERT BROS.,

AUCTIONEERS.

Mr. Fred Mills, chairman of the Joint Committee of the Cotton Trade Organisations, expressed definite opinions on the trade situation. He said:

"Japan is following a definite policy of selling goods at any price even at less than cost—in order to retain old markets and to gain new ones. That is sheer dumping. Nothing which Lancashire could do in the way of technical or sales organisation would help against this threat. We must meet this threat with economic war in the realisation that we are faced by trade war."

"Lancashire does not feel herself to be behind Japan technically. We know of cases where Japanese finished articles have been sold more cheaply than the cost of the raw cotton. The Japanese want to get our markets at any cost, hoping to recoup losses out of later profits."

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NORTH CHINA & JAPAN		
(NDL) S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" 5th July, 6 p.m.		Genoa, B'ona, L'bon, Dover, E'dam, H'burg.
(HAL) S.S. "NORDMARK" 6th July		Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg (Bremen)
(NDL) S.S. "ISAR" 14th July		Genoa, Marseilles, Oran, E'dam, Hamburg, Bremen
(HAL) M.S. "BURGENLAND" 23rd July		Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg
(NDL) S.S. "FRANKEN" 2nd Aug.		Genoa, Marseilles, Oran, Havre, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen.
10th July (HAL) M.S. "MUNSTERLAND"		
12th July (NDL) S.S. "ODER" 14th Aug.		Genoa, Marseilles, Oran, E'dam, H'burg, Bremen.
22nd July (HAL) M.S. "FRIESLAND" 28th Aug.		Genoa, Barcelona, Rotterdam, Hamburg.

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DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE. SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal	MONDAY, JULY 3.	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal
Banks								
		\$1,775		H.K. Banks				\$1,750
		2130		Do. (London)				2130
		2141		Chartered Banks				2141
		2141		Mercantile Bks. "A"				2141
		2141		Do. "B"				2141
\$103		\$101		Bank of East Asia				\$101
				N. O. & S. Banks				\$7.20
		\$20		Am. O. Fin. Corp. S.				
		\$5.00		Ch. Fin. Corp. Ord. S.				
				Do. Prof. S.				
Insurance								
		\$310		Canton Insurance				\$285
		\$2.40		Underwriters				\$2.40
		\$540		Union Insurance				\$540
		\$505		China Fire				\$505
		\$270		H.K. Fire				\$270
		\$42		International Assoc. S.				\$42
Shipping								
		\$32.80		Douglases				\$34
		\$18		Steamboats				\$18
		\$30		Indos (pref.)				\$30
		\$35		Do. (def.)				\$35
		\$2.6		Shells				\$2.6
		\$16		Waterboats				\$16
Mining								
		\$33		Benguet				\$34
		\$5		Venezuela Gold Fide.				\$5
		\$2.8		Kailans				\$2.8
		\$16.40		Langkats (single) S.				\$17
		\$6.15		Explorations				\$6.15
				Shanghai Loans S.				\$9.50
				Raubs				\$13
				Tonghai Mines				
				Cong. Explorations				
				Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.				
		1891/1		H.K. & K. Wharves				\$128
		\$3.95		Providents (old)				\$3.95
		\$1.45		Do. (new)				\$1.40
				H.K. & W. Docks				\$17
				S. China Motors "A"				\$8
				Do. "B"				\$8
				Shanghai Docks S.				\$148
				New Engineering S.				\$71
				Hongkows				
				Lands, Hotels, and Buildings				
		\$7.35		H.K. Hotels				\$7.35
		\$77		H.K. Lands				\$77
				Shanghai Lands S.				
				Metropolitan Lands				
				H.K. Realities				
				China Do.				
				Do. Debuten S.				
				Hampshire				
				Asia Realities "A" S.				
				Do. "B" S.				
				Chinese Estates				
Cotton Mills								
		\$14.70		Ewos				\$14
				S'hai Cottons S.				\$107
				Zong Sing S.				\$14
				Wing On Textiles S.				\$98
Public Utilities								
		\$22		Tramways				\$21.35
				Peak Trams (old)				\$15
				Do. (new)				\$74
				Star Ferries				\$92
				Yaumati Ferries				\$28
				China Lights (old)				\$13
				Do. (new)				\$13
				H.K. Electric				\$73
				Macao do.				
				Sandakan Light				
				Telephone				\$30
				China Buses S.				
				Traction				
				Do. (pref.)				
Industrials								
		\$15		Malabon Sugars				\$15
		\$20		Calbeck, (ord.) S.				\$20
		\$16		Macgregors (pref.) S.				\$16
		\$6		Canton Ice				\$6
				Cements (comb.)				\$6.35
				Do. (old)				\$5
				Do. (new)				\$11
				Ropes				\$9
Miscellaneous								
		\$2.40		Dairy Farms				\$2.4
				Der A Wings				
				Amusements				\$12
				Ch. Etainments				\$12
				Constructions, (old)				\$13.90
				Do. (new)				\$1
				Lane Crawford				\$21
				Macintosh				\$21
				Nanyang Tobacco				\$14
				Sincere				\$14
				Watsons				\$14
				Wm. Fowells				\$15.50
				M. Greyhounds				\$2
				S. C. Enterprises				\$2
				United Theatres S.				\$4
				B. Int. G. Bonds				\$74
				H.K. Govt. Loans				\$103
				Wallace Harper				
				China Sports Ltd.				
				H.K. Wing On				\$180
				S'hai Do.				\$180

MONEY AND MARKETS

"SOUND MONEY"

ADDING OF SILVER TO GOLD

A CHALLENGE FROM A BIMETALLIST

(Special Air-Mail Service)

London, June 15.

I have never been able to understand why so many bankers go mad at the name of bimetalism, writes a correspondent to the *Times*.

Yet, if inflation must come, to monetize silver is the safest way, and departs the least—or rather does not depart at all—from monetary traditions and the principles of caution, both of which tell us that money should be firmly founded on a precious metal, of which the quantity and production is limited.

Through nineteen-twentieths of the world's monetary history silver has been regarded by all nations as "sound money" just as much as gold, and even to-day 40 per cent. of the world's population measure the value of their possessions in terms of silver. So much for tradition.

Inflation at Hand.

It must be admitted that to monetize silver after it has once been demonetized means inflation. For it means increasing the quantity of money in the world and the raising of prices. Those who are "sound money" just as much as gold, and even to-day 40 per cent. of the world's population measure the value of their possessions in terms of silver. So much for tradition.

What is the cause, then, of this horror of bimetalism? Probably this: that 40 years ago it was dragged out of economics into politics, and was preached by a demagogue whose name condemned it to all Conservatives. He was beaten, but he gave the nation a fright. That memory clings, and bimetalism has remained a bogey to the orthodox.

The Arguments Against.

Admitting, once for all, that bimetalism is a way of inflation, what are the particular arguments against it?

The first argument, is that the quantity of silver in the world is so vast, and the possible production of it so great, that to monetize silver would bring about a terrible inflation and an almost incredible rise of prices, which would upset all business and make money worth hardly anything.

The second argument, is that the quantity of silver in existence and also the quantity which can be mined in future is so insignificant that to monetize silver will make no addition worth speaking of to the monetary stock and so will not raise prices to any extent that can matter.

There is some inconsistency between these arguments which I will not dwell upon. But I believe it can be shown that neither of them holds good. We know that during the past 400 years—and before that there was no great stock of either—the production of silver in the world has been, by weight, about 15 times the production of gold. As neither metal is easily destroyed it should follow that the silver now above ground is in weight about 15 times as much as the gold. Say 12 times to be safe, and to allow for the greater conversion of silver into other forms than coin and bullion.

Now as to current production. The gold mines of the world produce about 23,000,000 oz. a year. The silver mines go to about 250,000,000 oz. They did not much exceed this figure even when the price of silver rose to over 4s. an ounce.

We can conclude, then, that the silver above ground is from 12 to 15 times the weight of the gold, and that future production is likely to be about in the same ratio—unless there are new discoveries of either metal, of which we cannot prophesy. It follows that the increase in the volume of money which would come from the re-monetization of silver is ascertainable within definite limits, and could not be either unlimited on the one hand or insignificant on the other. If, for example, the value of silver were fixed at one-fifth that of the same weight of gold, the sum of monetary metal would be increased by not less

than 75 nor more than 100 per cent. So neither the first nor the second argument against bimetalism is good.

The third argument, which I have heard only in America, is that bimetalism may be all very well, but that it cannot be carried through without the consent of Great Britain, and Great Britain will never agree to it.

The next argument is that the re-monetization of silver should greatly diminish the value of gold and be prejudicial to those who hold gold-mining shares. I might answer that it will be beneficial on the other hand to those who own shares in silver mines, who are a no less deserving class of people. But as this is a petty reason, I will say instead that I have myself no interest either in gold or silver mines, but that if I were interested in gold mines I should support bimetalism. For it is not to be supposed that the world will endure for ever the cramping of its commerce and industry through the medium of exchange being tied to a single metal. Unless that can be strengthened by the addition of another, the end will be that money will be divorced from metal altogether, and gold will be demonetized as well as silver.

The demand for gold being thus reduced to the requirements of ornament and the arts, gold will sink to a mere fraction of its former value, as silver has done since it was demonetized—and through grasping at everything will lose everything. It is as if an army on the verge of defeat should refuse reinforcements for fear of having to share the fruits of victory.

The sixth argument is that bimetalism might relieve the present distress by doubling the stock of money and raising prices to the level of seven years ago, but there is no security that, as the production and trade of goods is encouraged, and borrowing and lending grow, the money stock will not again become insufficient and the same ills recur again. The answer to this is that our business is for the present, not with what may happen in 50 years' time.

If there are other arguments than these six against bimetalism, I have not come across them. There is no danger of abuse in bimetalism: for it is limited by Nature. Silver no more than gold can be created at will. And that is the only meaning of "sound money" that it cannot be created at will.

Symmettialism.

Or if it be said that at least you double the risk of a sudden increase in money at some future time, which will upset prices and contracts, because now you merely have the risk that a mountain of gold will be found, whereas under bimetalism you would have the risk of a mountain of silver as well, then let us adopt that form of bimetalism proposed many years ago by that most distinguished economist, Professor Alfred Marshall, which he called symmettialism. On this plan neither gold nor silver is taken as the measure of money, but a combination of the two. Suppose, for example, the combination is fixed at 15 parts of gold. Then, instead of a sovereign being measured at a quarter of an ounce of gold, roughly speaking, as now, it will be measured at one-eighth of an ounce of gold together with one ounce and seven-eighths of silver; and the dollar and other monetary units on the same plan. In this way the risk of the disturbance of money through sudden great discoveries of metal will be less even than under a gold standard. For both metals would have to be found, not one only, to increase the quantity of money beyond the ordinary.

To sum up: The re-monetization of silver will meet the present pressing need—which can no longer be denied—for a "moderate relation" not in this country or that, but in the greater part of the world. It will avoid both "competitive inflation" and the dangers of "progressive inflation" which are so much feared by many—possibly with reason. It will preserve the principle of "sound money," which no other kind of inflation will do. It will not be a new experiment, but a return to ancient and well-tried practice. What is there to set against this?

HONG KONG STOCK MARKET

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

The post-holiday market opened rather quiet this morning, and remained in the same state throughout the day. Rates, however, were generally steady.

Of the smaller issues, Hotels showed signs of firmness, and changed hands at \$7.40 cash and at proportionate rates for forward delivery.

Sales.

Hong Kong Banks, \$1,775.
Bank of East Asia, \$101.
Canton Insurance, \$310.
Shanghai Loans, \$2.15.
Wharves, \$129/130.
Hotels, \$7.35.
Hong Kong Lands, \$77.
Hong Kong Trams, \$22/22.05.
Telephones, \$30.
Dairy Farms, \$23.40.
Govt. Loans, 3 1/2% Premium.

Buyers.

Bank of East Asia, \$100.
Union Insurance, \$335.
Raubs, \$10.
Docks, \$18.
Hotels, \$7.35.
Hong Kong Lands, \$76.
Realities, \$74.
Ewo Cottons, \$14.70.
Star Ferries, \$22.
China Lights (Old), \$12.
Cements (Combined), \$6.30.
Govt. Loans, 3 1/2% Premium.

Sellers.

Hong Kong Lands, \$77.
Watsons, \$10.
Lane, Crawford, \$4.70.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET

MESSRS. ROZA BROS. REPORT

Messrs. Roza Bros. have forwarded us the following exchange market report for Monday.

Silver prices rose 1/8 over the week-end making the quotations 19 1/2 for Ready and 18 5/8 for Forward. Silver advances reported India as having bought. The Continent sold. The tone at the close was steady. In America the rate was higher at 37 for Spot. The market was steady.

New York advices reported the opening rate at 4.31 1/2 and the closing rate 4.34. The market was steady.

With the exception of the Shanghai rate which was unchanged at 110 and the Bangkok rate which was put down to 134, other rates were put up. Quotations were as follows:—

Market.

Dull, the tone was steady.

Sterling.

A small business was done at 1/4 31/32 for August and also second half July. The market closed with sellers at 1/4 29/32 July and 1/4 15/16 August, buyers at 1/16 higher respectively.

Gold Dollars.

A small business was reported early in the morning at 30 5/8 for near delivery. The market closed with sellers at 30 5/8 July and 30 3/4 August, buyers probably at 1/8 higher respectively.

Yen.

Were quoted at 111 1/2 for near delivery.

Shanghai Dollars.

Shanghai Dollars were quoted at 111.

Shanghai.

The exchange market was closed to-day.

EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 3, 1933	
On London:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/4
Bank Bills, on demand	1/4
Bank Bills, 4 months	1/4
Credit, 4 months	1/4
Credit, 6 months	1/4
On New York:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	29 1/2 nom
Credit, 60 days sight	nom
On Paris:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	29 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight	29 1/2
On India:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/2
Bank on demand	1/2
On Shanghai:—	
On Demand	110
On Kobe:—	
On Demand	100 1/2
On Manila:—	
On Demand	50 1/2 nom
On Singapore:—	
On Demand	50 1/2
On Batavia:—	
On Demand	50 1/2
On Saigon:—	
On Demand	50 1/2
On Bangkok:—	
On Demand	134
Sovereigns, Bank Buying	1/6
Rate	1/6
Bar Silver, per oz.	18 1/2



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Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays

Pres. Taft.....July 5, 8 a.m.

Pres. Hoover.....July 19

Pres. Grant.....Aug. 2

Pres. Coolidge.....Aug. 16

Pres. McKinley.....Aug. 30

Pres. Hoover.....Sept. 13

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8 a.m.

Pres. Hayes.....July 8

Pres. Pierce.....July 22

Pres. Monroe.....Aug. 5

8 a.m.

Pres. Van Buren.....Aug. 19

Pres. Garfield.....Sept. 2

TO MANILA

Next Sailing.....Pres. Hayes July 8, 8 a.m.

Pres. Hoover.....July 11

Pres. Jefferson.....July 15

Pres. Pierce.....July 29

Pres. Grant.....July 25

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(REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.)

New York: July 1.

Dow Jones Averages: High—1932 Low: June 30 July 1. Change

30 Industrials 98.74 41.92 98.14 100.82 2.78 up

20 Rails 47.07 13.22 46.60 49.7

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI, SWATOW, HOIHOW & SHANGHAI... "ANHUI" ... On 4th July, 8 a.m.	
FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, DAIEN & NEWCHANG... "LINAN" ... On 4th July, 8 a.m.	
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN... "SOOCHOW" ... On 4th July, 8 p.m.	
AMOI & SHANGHAI... "TSINAN" ... On 6th July, 8 p.m.	
SWATOW & SHANGHAI... "YINGHOW" ... On 6th July, 8 p.m.	
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG... "LUCHOW" ... On 7th July, Noon	
NINGPO, SHANGHAI, DAIEN & NEWCHANG... "TEAN" ... On 7th July, 5 p.m.	
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN... "ANKING" ... On 9th July, 5 p.m.	
SWATOW, FOOCHOW & TIENTSIN... "SHANTUNG" ... On 9th July, 5 p.m.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK... "HOIHOW" ... On 9th July, 4 p.m.	
HOIHOW & BANGKOK... "KANGSU" ... On 9th July, 4 p.m.	
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN... "SINKIANG" ... On 10th July, 3 p.m.	
AMOI & SHANGHAI... "TAIYUAN" ... On 11th July, 3 p.m.	
AMOI & SHANGHAI... "KINGYUAN" ... On 13th July, 5 p.m.	
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG... "KIUNGCHOW" ... On 14th July, Noon	
SHAL, DAIEN & NEWCHANG... "CHINHUA" ... On 14th July, 5 p.m.	
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN... "SUNNING" ... On 16th July, 3 p.m.	
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN... "SUYANG" ... On 18th July, 3 p.m.	
AMOI & SHANGHAI... "TSINAN" ... On 19th July, 5 p.m.	

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(Australian Mails on 1st)

STEAMER	From Hong Kong	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Manila	Due Sydney
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TAIPING	11 July	21 July	24 July	9 August
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CHANGTE	11 Aug.	23 Aug.	25 Aug.	10 Sept.
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TAIPING	13 Sept.	19 Sept.	22 Sept.	8 Oct.
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CHANGTE	13 Oct.	20 Oct.	23 Oct.	8 Nov.
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AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents—HONG KONG—SHANGHAI.

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COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "JAVA"

on or about 7th JULY, 1933

For SINGAPORE, PORT SAID, HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.

OUTWARD

HOMEWARD

Following sailings: For SHANGHAI & JAPAN: For COPENHAGEN & PORTS:

M.S. "Tongking" ... 6th July ... 22nd July

M.S. "Malaya" ... 4th Aug. ... 11th Aug.

M.S. "Chile" ... 4th Aug. ... 8th Sept.

M.S. "Afrika" ... 31st Aug. ... 4th Oct.

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All vessels have excellent passenger accommodation (1st class only)

Passenger fares Hongkong/Europe £25 To £60.

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on or about 7th JULY

due Bangkok on or about 18th JULY.

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ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

NORTHWARD:

FROM HONG KONG TO COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Amoy.	
An Hui, B. & S., July 4	
Hai Yang, Douglas, July 4	
Tsinao, B. & S., July 5	
Hai Ching, Douglas, July 7	
Anking, B. & S., July 9	
Hai Ning, Douglas, July 11	
Tai Yuen, B. & S., July 12	
King Yuen, B. & S., July 13	
Kuan Sang, Jardine's, July 18	

Chafoo.

Hop Sang, Jardine's, July 7.

Hoi How, B. & S., July 9.

Hang Sang, Jardine's, July 16.

Dahly.

Teau, B. & S., July 7.

Aeneas, B. & S., July 25.

Foochow.

Hai Yang, Douglas, July 4.

Hai Ching, Douglas, July 7.

Hop Sang, Jardine's, July 7.

Hoi How, B. & S., July 9.

Hai Ning, Douglas, July 11.

Hang Sang, Jardine's, July 18.

JAPAN (Direct).

Asama Maru, N.Y.K., July 6.

Protestant, B. & S., July 13.

Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.

Japan and Shanghai.

Asama Maru, N.Y.K., July 6.

Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 5.

Torukuni Maru, N.Y.K., July 5.

Malaya, Manner's, July 7.

Menestheus, B. & S., July 7.

Nellor, E. & A. S.S. Co., July 7.

Pres. Jackson, Dollar's, July 8.

Oder, Melchers', July 12.

Bangalore, P. & O., July 12.

Tergeste, Doddwell, July 12.

Glasgow, B. & S., July 13.

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 14.

Calchas, B. & S., July 18.

Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 16.

Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, July 19.

Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., July 21.

Kitano Maru, N.Y.K., July 21.

Pres. Jefferson, A.M. Line, July 22.

Hormosa, Gilman's, July 24.

Empress of Russia, C.P.S., July 26.

Shantung, Gilman, August 21.

Newchwang.

Teau, B. & S., July 7.

Ningpo.

Teau, B. & S., July 7.

Otaru.

Chichas, B. & S., July 16.

SHANGHAI (Direct).

Soochow, B. & S., July 4.

City of Batavia, Bank Line, July 5.

Feng Shing, Jardine's, July 5.

Tsinan, B. & S., July 5.

Conte Verde, Doddwell, July 6.

Ying Chow, B. & S., July 6.

Teau, B. & S., July 7.

Norviken, Jardine's, July 9.

Shantung, B. & S., July 9.

Sin Kiang, B. & S., July 11.

Tai Yuen, B. & S., July 12.

Yuen Sang, Jardine's, July 12.

King Yuen, B. & S., July 13.

Aeneas, B. & S., July 25.

Heleneus, B. & S., July 31.

Swatow.

An Hui, B. & S., July 4.

Hai Yang, Douglas, July 4.

Soochow, B. & S., July 4.

Feng Shing, Jardine's, July 5.

Ying Chow, B. & S., July 6.

Hai Ching, Douglas, July 7.

Hop Sang, Jardine's, July 7.

Muinam, Manner's, July 7.

Hoi How, B. & S., July 9.

King Su, B. & S., July 9.

Kuan Sang, Jardine's, July 18.

Yuen Sang, Jardine's, July 12.

Wai Hai Wei.

Hoi How, B. & S., July 9.

EASTWARD.

FROM HONG KONG TO N. AND SOUTH AMERICA

Boston and New York.	
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 5.	
Troilus, B. & S., July 7.	
Irisbank, Bank Line, July 11.	
Siamese Prince, Furness, July 13.	
Tai Ping Yang, Doddwell's, July 17.	
Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, July 19.	
Dardanus, B. & S., July 22.	
Silverleaf, Furness, August 5.	
Baltimore.	
Irisbank, Bank Line, July 11.	
Hallfax.	
Irisbank, Bank Line, July 11.	
Siamese Prince, Furness, July 13.	
Silverleaf, Furness, August 5.	
Honolulu.	
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., July 5.	
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 5.	
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 14.	
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 16.	
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.	
Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, July 19.	
Los Angeles.	
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., July 5.	
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 5.	
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 16.	
Tai Ping Yang, Doddwell's, July 17.	
Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, July 19.	
Corneville, Bank Line, July 24.	
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.	

Mexico.	
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.	
New Orleans.	
Dardanus, B. & S., July 23.	
Panama.	
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 5.	
Tai Ping Yang, Doddwell's, July 17.	
Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, July 19.	
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.	
Portland.	
Corneville, Bank Line, July 24.	
Puget Sound.	
Corneville, Bank Line, July 24.	
San Francisco.	
Asama Maru, N.Y.K., July 5.	
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 5.	
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 16.	
Tai Ping Yang, Doddwell's, July 17.	
Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, July 19.	
Corneville, Bank Line, July 24.	
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.	
Seattle.	
Pres. Jackson, Dollar's, July 8.	
Protestant, B. & S., July 13.	
Pres. Jefferson, A.M. Line, July 22.	
South America (W.O.).	
Heiyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.	
Vancouver, B.C.	
Protestant, B. & S., July 13.	
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 14.	
Empress of Russia, C.P.S., July 26.	
Victoria, B.C.	
Pres. Jackson, Dollar's, July 8.	
Protestant, B. & S., July 13.	
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., July 14.	
Pres. Jefferson, A.M. Line, July 22.	
Empress of Russia, C.P.S., July 26.	

SOUTHWARD.

FROM HONG KONG TO COAST PORTS, MANILA, AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports, East.

Ajax, B. & S., July 19.

Tai Ping, B. & S., July 21.

Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., July 22.

Bali.

Tjinegara, J.C.J. Line, July 11.

Bangkok.

Mainam, Manner's, July 7.

Helios, Thoresen's, July 9.

Kiang Su, B. & S., July 9.

Kwei Yang, B. & S., July 10.

Hirundo, Thoresen's, July 16.

Hiran, Thoresen's, July 23.

Hellas, Thoresen's, July 30.

Batavia.

Tjikembang, J.C.J. Line, July 4.

Troilus, B. & S., July 7.

Siamese Prince, Furness, July 13.

Ajax, B. & S., July 19.

Haiphong.

Luchow, B. & S., July 7.

Kiung Chow, B. & S., July 14.

Hoihow.

An Hui, B. & S., July 4.

Luchow, B. & S., July 7.

Kwei Yang, B. & S., July 10.

Kiung Chow, B. & S., July 14.

Macassar.

Tjinegara, J.C.J. Line, July 11.

Madang.

Frideren, Melchers', July 15.

Manila.

Saarbruecken, Melchers', July 5.

Empress of Canada, C.P.S., July 7.

Troilus, B. & S., July 7.

Pres. Hayes, Dollar's, July 8.

Pres. Hoover, Dollar's, July 11.

Tjinegara, J.C.J. Line, July 11.

Siamese Prince, Furness, July 13.

Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 15.

Empress of Russia, C.P.S., July 19.

Tai Ping, B. & S., July 21.

Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., July 22.

Pres. Pearce, Dollar's, July 22.

Pres. Grant, Dollar's, July 25.

Dardanus, B. & S., July 28.

Pakhoi.

Luchow, B. & S., July 7.

Kiung Chow, B. & S., July 14.

Rabaul.

Frideren, Melchers', July 15.

Sandakan.

Hin Sang, Jardine's, July 8.

Mau Sang, Jardine's, July 20.

Sourabaya.

Tjinegara, J.C.J. Line, July 11.

Siamese Prince, Furness, July 13.

Ajax, B. & S., July 19.

South Sea Islands.

Frideren, Melchers', July 15.

WESTWARD.

FROM HONG KONG TO EUROPE, AFRICA, ETC.

Aden.	
Antenor, B. & S., July 5.	
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.	
Rawalpindi, P. & O., July 15.	
Aramis, Messageries', July 18.	
Ajax, B. & S., July 19.	
Fushima Maru, N.Y.K., July 22.	
Alexandria.	
Pres. Hayes, Dollar's, July 8.	
Antwerp.	
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.	
Fushima Maru, N.Y.K., July 22.	
Barcelona.	
Saarbruecken, Melchers', July 5.	
Byron.	
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 16.	
Bombay.	
Pres. Hayes, Dollar's, July 8.	
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.	
Rawalpindi, P. & O., July 15.	

Boston and New York.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar's, July 8.

Brämen.
Saarbruecken, Melchers', July 5
Isar, Melchers', July 14.

Calcutta.
Kut Sang, Jardine's, July 7.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.

Casablanca.
Menelaus, B. & S., July 13.

Colombo.
Saarbruecken, Melchers', July 5
Pres. Hayes, Dollar's, July 8.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Rawalpindi, P. & O., July 13.
Aramis, Messageries', July 13.
Fushima Maru, N.Y.K., July 22.

Copenhagen.
Java, Manner's, July 7.
Toag King, Manners', July 25.

Djibouti.
Aramis, Messageries', July 18.

Dover.
Saarbruecken, Melchers', July 5.

Genoa.
Saarbruecken, Melchers', July 5.
Nordmark, Jobson, July 6.
Pres. Hayes, Dollar's, July 8.
Isar, Melchers', July 14.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 16.
Fushima Maru, N.Y.K., July 22.
Burgeland, Jobson, July 23.

Gibraltar.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.
Rawalpindi, P. & O., July 13.
Fushima Maru, N.Y.K., July 22.

